

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 22nd June 1912.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

LIST OF VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

(Corrected up to the 11th May 1912.)

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	
	BENGALI.				
1	"Bangaratna" ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanal Lal Das ; Hindu, Karmokar ; age 25 years ...	500
2	"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Bihari Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 55 years ; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahmin, age 43 years ; Satyendra Kumar Basu.	15,000
3	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukherji, v.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 51 years ; Viswanath Mukharji, B.L., Brahmin, age 49 years.	453
4	"Barisal Hitaishi" ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Baidya, age 35 years ...	600
5	"Banga Janani" ...	Rangpur (Bhotmari) ...	Do. ...	Sasi Mohan Adhikari, Baidya, age 37 years ...	.....
6	"Basumati" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sureschandra Samajpati ; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 41 years ; Mani Lal Banerji, age 36 years.	18,000 to 20,000
7	"Birbhum Hitaishi" ...	Bolepur (Birbhum) ...	Do. ...	Dibakar Banerji ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age 43 years ...	350
8	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Suri (Do.) ...	Do. ...	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 38 years ...	960
9	"Birbhum Vasi" ...	Rampurhat (Do.) ...	Do. ...	Nil Ratan Mukherji, B.A., Brahmin, age 44 years ...	250
10	"Biswadut" ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Pal Chaudhuri ; Hindu, Kayastha ; age 36 years.	1,500
11	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Probodhananda Sarkar, B.L., Kayastha, age 31 years ...	500
12	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha." ...	Bhowanipore ...	Do. ...	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha, age 29 years ...	500 to 700
13	"Charumihir" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Baikuntha Nath Sen, B.L., Kayastha, age 42 years ...	1,100
14	"Chinsura Varata-vaha." ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Dinanath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 46 years ...	850
15	"Dainik Chandrika" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily, except on Thursdays.	Hari Das Dutt and Kshetra Nath Sen ...	4,000
16	"Dacca Gazette" ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya, age 46 years ...	80
17	"Dacca Prakas" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mukhunda Behari Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 43 years ...	80
18	"Education Gazette" ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Pandit Nibaran Chandra Bhattacharjee, Brahmin, age 56 years.	1,500
19	"Faridpur Hitaishini" ...	Faridpur ...	Fortnightly ...	Raj Mohan Mazumdar, Baidya, age about 72 years ...	400
20	"Gaud Dut" ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla ...	.....
21	"Hindu Banjika" ...	Rajshahi ...	Do. ...	Kasnuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan, Printer, age 41 years ...	185
22	"Hindusthan" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Das Dutt ...	1,000
23	"Hitavadi" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Mukherji and Sakharan Ganesh Deushker ...	20,000 to 30,000
24	"Islam Rabi" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Nazimuddin Ahmad, Musalman, age about 32 years	700
25	"Jagaran" ...	Bagerhat ...	Do. ...	.....	About 300
26	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri ; Hindu, Kayastha ...	500
27	"Jyoti" ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kali Sankar Chakravati, Brahmin, age 46 years ...	920
28	"Kalyani" ...	Magura ...	Do. ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin, age 43 years ...	500
29	"Kasipore Nibasi" ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Pratap Chandra Mukherji ; Brahmin ; age 68 years ...	500
30	"Khulnavasi" ...	Khulna ...	Do. ...	Gopal Chandra Mukherji ; Hindu, Brahmin, age 51 years	350

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	
	BENGALI—contd.				
31	"Malda Samachar"	Malda	Weekly	Kali Prassanna Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 42 years	440
32	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia	Do.	Bagala Charan Ghosh; Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years	About 500
33	"Midnapore Hitaishi"	Midnapore	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 35 years	200
34	"Medini Bandhab"	Midnapore	Do.	Deb Das Karan; Hindu, Sadgop; age 44 years	600
35	"Mahamaya" ...	Chinsura	Do.	Hem Sasi Som, Kayastha, age 57 years	150
36	"Moslem Hitaishi" ...	Calcutta	Do.	Shafik Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque	4,000 to 5,000
37	"Mubammadi" ...	Ditto	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman, age 37 years, and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	2,000
38	"Murahidabad Hitaishi."	Saidabad	Do.	Banwari Lal Goswami; Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years	162
39	"Nayak" ...	Calcutta	Daily	Birendra Chandra Ghosh and Panckhari Banerjee	1,500 to 3,000
40	"Navavanga" ...	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kisore Ray, Kayastha, age 25 years	502
41	"Noakhali Sammilani"	Noakhali	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Das, Kayastha	200
42	"Nihar" ...	Contai	Do.	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahmo, age 43 years	300
43	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Ray; Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years	500
44	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Banerji, age 47 years	30
45	"Pabna Hitaishi"	Pabna	Do.	Basant Kumar Vidyavinode, Bhattacharyya, Brahmin, age 39 years.	100
46	"Praja Bandhu" ...	Tippera	Fortnightly	Munshi Muhammad Ali Memon, Musalman, age 53 years	200
47	"Prasun" ...	Katwa	Weekly	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin age 47, and Banku Behary Ghose, Goala, age 41 years.	618
48	"Pratihar" ...	Berhampur	Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Brahmin, age 64 years	503
49	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterji, Brahmin, age 41 years	About 700
50	"Rajsaakti" ...	Do.	Do.	Bagala Charan Ghosh, Kayastha, age 41 years	110
51	"Ratnakar" ...	Asansol	Do.	Satya Kinkar Banerji, Brahmin, age 26 years	500
52	"Rangpur Durpan"	Rangpur (Bhotmari)	Do.	Braja Nath Basak; Hindu, Tanti; age 52 years	200
53	"Rangpur Dikprakash"	Ditto ditto	Do.	Hara Sarker Meitra, Brahmin, age 66 years	300
54	"Samay" ...	Calcutta	Do.	Jnanendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 58 years	500 to 800
55	"Sanjaya" ...	Faridpur	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Kayastha, age about 38 years	500
56	"Sanjivani" ...	Calcutta	Do.	Lalit Mohan Das, late Professor, City College; Sibnath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterji, M.A., Editor, "Modern Review," etc.; K. K. Mitter.	11,000
57	"Sansodhini" ...	Chittagong	Do.	Kasi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo, age 60 years	300
58	"Suhrid" ...	Perojpur	Fortnightly	Ram Chandra Pal, Kayastha	200
59	"Sulabh Samachar"	Calcutta	Weekly	Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 51 years	25,000
60	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-Ananda Bazar Patrika."	Ditto	Do.	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 39 years, and Arinal Kanti Ghosh.	2,510
61	"Siksha Samachar"	Dacca	Do.	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Baidya, age 36 years ... ..	.....
62	"Tippera Guide" ...	Comilla	Do. ... ..	.....	.....
63	"Tippera Hitaishi"	Tippera	Do.	Kamaniya Kumar Singha, Brahmo, age 23 years	70
64	"Vartabaha" ...	Ranaghat	Do.	Girija Nath Mukherji; Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years	500 to 600
65	"Viswavarta" ...	Dacca	Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L.; Hindu, Baidya; age 36 years.	12,000

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	HINDI.				
6	"Bairangi Samachar"	Jamora (Gaya) ...	Monthly ...	.....	.....
67	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Ambika Prasad Bajpayi ...	About 4,000
68	"Dainik Bharat Mitra"	Do. ...	Daily ...	Ambika Prasad Bajpayi, Hindustani, Brahmin, age 45 ; 2, Panchcowri Banerji, age, 50, Brahmin.	300
69	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Patna ...	Weekly ...	Mahabir Parsad Bania ...	400
70	"Biharee" ...	Bankipore ...	Do. ...	Akhauri Basudeo Narayan Singh and Purushottam Parsad Sarina.	700
71	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	Fortnightly ...	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott ...	1,250
72	"Hindi Bangavasi"	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Hari Krishna Joahar, Khetri, age 36 years ...	,500
73	"Hitvarta" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Rao Paradkar ; Mahratta, Brahmin ; age 30 years ...	3,000 to 4,000
74	"Lakshmi" ...	Gaya ...	Monthly ...	Mahadeo Parsad, age 33 years ...	200
75	"Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	R. K. Tebriwalla ; Hindu, Agarwalla ; age 41 years ...	500
76	"Siksha" ...	Bankipore ...	Do. ...	Pandit Sakal Narayan Pandey Kavyatirtha, Brahmin ...	200
77	"Mithila Mihir" ...	Darbhanga ...	Do. ...	Pandit Joganand Kumar ...	600
78	"Satya Sanatan Dharma."	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Radha Mohan Gokulji ; Hindu, Vaisya ; age 47 years ...	500
79	"Tirhut Samachar"	Muzaffarpur ...	Do. ...	Sangeswar Prasad Sarma, Brahmin ...	400
	URDU.				
80	"Al Punch" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly ...	Syed Ahsan, Muhammadan, age 40 years ...	500
81	"Darul Hukumat"	Calcutta ...	Weekly and bi-weekly.	Hafiz Bux Ellahi, Muhammadan, age 43 years ...	1,000
82	"Durbar Gazette" ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Nawab Ali, Muhammadan ...	1,000
83	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Zahurul Haque, Muhammadan, age 61 years ...	657
	PERSIAN.				
84	"Hablul Matin" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly and daily	Syed Jelaluddin, Shiah Muhammadan, age 61 years ...	1,000
	URIYA.				
85	"Garjatbasini" ...	Talchar State ...	Weekly ...	Bhagirathi Misra, Brahmin, age 43 years ...	In Orissa.
86	"Sambalpur Hitai-shini."	Deoghar ...	Do. ...	Dina Bandhu Gornayak, Chass, age 37 years ...	Do.
87	"Samvad Vaheka"	Balasore ...	Do. ...	Kasinath Panda, Brahmin, age 37 years ...	400
88	"Uriya and Nava-samvad."	Balasore ...	Do. ...	Lam Tarak Sen ; Hindu, Tamli ; age 50 years ...	450
89	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hrisikesh Pandey Kaviraj ...	500
90	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack ...	Do. ...	Gouri Sankar Ray ...	1,200

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st May 1912.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Sarba Hitaishi"*	Bankipore	Daily	Mahabir Prasad, (caste and age not known).	Not known.
2	"The Calcutta Advertiser."	General Calcutta	Weekly.		
3	"Narad"	Chapra	Ditto.		
4	"Narad"	Ditto	Daily.		

No. 33 "Medinipur Hitaishi"—the circulation has risen from 200 to 450

No. 34 "Medini Bandhav"—the circulation has gone down from 602 to 426.

No. 38 "Murshidabad Hitaishi"—the circulation has risen from 162 to 209.

No. 45 "Pabna Hitaishi"—the circulation has risen from 100 to 500.

No. 37 "Jyoti"—the circulation has risen from 930 to about 1,800—2,000.

No. 57 "Sansodhini"—the circulation has risen from 300 to 400.

* Defunct.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

AFTER giving the substance of the articles in the *Times* on the Khost rebellion, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 17th June observes:—The article deserves con-

Khost rebellion.

sideration. This paper had anticipated the fear now expressed by the *Times* as to the spreading of this rebellion long ago, but fortunately Lord Hardinge is at present the Viceroy of India, and it is not likely that during his reign the British would have to engage in war with any neighbouring or Foreign Power without a special cause, but still one cannot shut his eyes to the fact that no farsighted person can slip the opportunity of doing good to a great kingdom. Suppression of the rebellion in the Khost valley would, however, be to the good of all.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
June 17th, 1912.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

2. The *Tippera Guide* [Comilla] of the 11th June refers to the recent Police Torture case in Calcutta, and in that connexion reproduces (without acknowledgment)

"Police scandal."

verbatim a part of the *Hitavadi's* remarks on the case (see paragraph 9, Report on Native Papers for the 15th January 1912). Continuing the paper draws attention to a case lately before the Additional Magistrate of Tippera, in which Babu Mahendra Chandra De, Daroga of Muradnagar Thana in that district, was accused of molesting a respectable female, but was let off for want of evidence. But the evidence was all the same bad enough to make the trying Magistrate remark:—

"The man is a disgrace to the force to which he belongs and I would have dismissed him summarily. I hope that the Superintendent of Police.....would see his way to do so."

And a short while after the above case was disposed of, the same Additional District Magistrate had before him another complaint from Jagadanand Das of Bhasania, thana Hennia, alleging that Kesab Lal Bhattacharyya, Sub-Inspector of Police of that thana, on the 3rd June last, attempted to outrage the modesty of complainant's wife, Nityapriya Vaishnavi. The case is now under inquiry by Babu Harendra Chandra Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate.

3. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 16th June writes:—

Sub-Inspector Bankim Chandra Chaudhuri of Dacca.

It appears from one of our contemporaries that the departmental enquiry, which had been going on regarding the allegation made against Sub-Inspector Bankim Chandra Chaudhuri of Dacca of having forged the police diary in connection with the shooting of the Police Inspector there, has been concluded and that Bankim Chandra Chaudhuri has been transferred to Rupganj and has got his promotion stopped for two years. Well, that is quite enough. The people of this country have been placed under eternal obligation by the fact that the man has not been let off for having done a quite pardonable act. But ought he not to have been made a Rai Bahadur or a Rai Saheb as well?

NAYAK,
June 16th, 1912

4. Referring to the fine imposed upon the Hindu inhabitants of Sonarung and three other villages in Bikrampur, the *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 10th June writes:—

The fine imposed upon Sonarung and other villages.

The Hindus of these villages are mostly poor men, and they have, besides been paying a punitive police tax for the last two years. This is a burden too heavy for them to bear. But is it not rather strange that no blame for the murders has been laid at the door of the punitive police force, a detachment

BARISAL HITAIISHI,
June 10th, 1912.

of which was quartered very near the place where the crime was committed? Would it not have been more proper if, instead of punishing the innocent Hindu inhabitants of these villages, the fine was imposed upon the punitive police? A year ago, one Manomohan De of Rauthbhog in Bikrampur was shot dead, and his murderer is still at large. Manomohan's widow was granted Rs. 300 in a lump and also a monthly allowance of Rs. 20 as compensation, but no part of this amount was leived from the local Hindus. Is there then any justification for imposing the present fine upon Sonarung and the other villages?

SANJIVANI,
June 13th, 1912.

5. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 13th June calls for the prompt withdrawal of the notice lately issued by Mr. Marr, of Dacca, calling on the inhabitants of Sonarung and two other villages to pay a fine of Rs. 300, to be paid to the survivors of the families of Rasul Dewan, Amrai Dewan and Kali Benod Chakravarty, supposed to have been murdered for political reasons some time ago. The murderers cannot be traced, and thus all the villagers are to be penalised. It is men like Mr. Marr who bring Government into unpopularity.

SANJIVANI,
June 13th, 1912.

6. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 13th June has the following:—
Annoyance caused by the police. Maulvi Syed Muhammad Ismail Shirazi writes:—Accept my salutations. I arrived home from Kustia on the 16th last. The detectives and police are constantly after me: wherever I go, the police also go and frighten my relatives and friends. Kazipur is a place where I have many friends and relatives living. Since my return home after suffering prolonged incarceration, I have come to this place. The police, by publicly interrogating me on various points, are annoying me. On the afternoon of Sunday last, I was sitting in the shop of the Kazipur Islamic Trading Company and a good many school-boys, villagers and gentlemen of various localities had assembled there to get a sight of me. Daroga Rahat Ali Khan of Kazipur Thana, however, came up with some Jemadars and began driving away the school-boys and others assembled. I am known as a poet and writer of distinction among Musalmans, and am in particular bound by many ties with the people of Kazipur. It was, therefore, quite natural that there should be a crowd assembled to see me. Daroga Rahat Ali forcibly drove and frightened away the gathering which had mustered. The man who will invite me to a feast, or the village crowd which will listen to a religious discourse from me is apparently to be regarded as an enemy of Government. This sort of conduct on the part of the Daroga has filled many of my friends, and the public generally of this part, with grave alarm, so that they do not know what to do. Even a dacoit is not treated in this despicable way. How can I live in this place if the police thus frighten my friends and relatives, and stand in the way of my delivering religious discourses? It is collections made at these religious meetings which form the source of my livelihood. How am I to make a living if the police obstruct me here?

My two years in jail have put me to immense pecuniary loss. If in addition, the police go on obstructing the holding of meetings by me, I am afraid I shall have to die of starvation. The Kazipur people had made preparations to hear a religious address from me, but the dread of the police has now made them sorrowfully desist. I pray for relief from our benevolent Government. I expect serious trouble, unless Lord Carmichael saves me from this terrible *zulum* on the part of the police.

Yours etc.,

Shirazi.

From the very day on which M. Muhammad Ismail Shirazi has been let out of jail, he has been incessantly dogged by the police and spies. The *Sanjivani* and the *Bengalee* have published this news, so the superior authorities must be aware of this. M. Shirazi is an educated man—a writer of repute. The public are greatly dissatisfied that the police should behave in this way towards him. It would be a pity and a shame if Government does not even now relieve him of harassment by the police. We hope Lord Carmichael will promptly take the police to task.

7. Referring to the

Police reform.

comments which appeared in a recent issue of *Capital* on the case of Chirkut Singh, an officer of the Criminal Investigation Department, who was some time ago sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Hooghly, and also on the Calcutta Police Torture case, in which Inspector Heelis and three other policemen were convicted by the High Court, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 14th June considers it high time that the Government reformed the police. The paper says that whenever any reform is suggested in any department, the Government expresses a sort of indifference in the matter, because reform often means a thorough change in the department concerned, which can only be done at a great expense. Considering, however, that a reform in the police has become vitally necessary, both for the sake of the administration and of the safety of the people, the paper earnestly requests the Government to move in the matter without delay.

SAMAY,
June 14th, 1912.

8. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 16th June is afraid lest the ferocious

Dogs of the Police.

dogs that have been indented for the help of the Calcutta Police, may become a source of danger to innocent public, and it therefore warns the police to use them very carefully, and after giving them full training.

HITAVARTA,
June 16th, 1912.

9. The *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 18th June writes:—

Muhammadan high-handedness
in Peshawar.

Muhammadan oppression is still going on in Peshawar. The Pathans are ever doing injury to the lives and property of the Hindus. Will this add to the reputation and prestige of the Government?

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
June 18th, 1912.

10. The frequent occurrence, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 19th

Crime and unrest in Bengal.

June, of dacoity and other crimes in the Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Barisal, Jessore and 24-Parganas districts, proves, to our mind, conclusively, that the police are unable to cope with them. The jute crop brings a good round sum to the cultivator. This gives him the spirit to commit riots and oppression on poor respectable men during the time he is free from work in the field. Such Babu Musalman cultivators have become very oppressive in the Basirhat Sub-division of the 24-Parganas district, and matters have grown so serious that we have sent a special reporter there. The state of things in Faridpur is also equally serious. Life, property and honour have become insecure in the country. We pray Lord Carmichael to save the poor people from oppression by *budmashes*.

NAYAK,
June 19th, 1912.

11. A correspondent of the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 19th June complains

Crime in the Mymensingh
district.

of the recrudescence of theft, dacoity, highway robbery, abduction and other crimes in the Mymensingh district and says that life, honour and property have been reduced to a state of insecurity in it. The criminals are low class Musalmans. A few years ago, before the Partition of Bengal, crime became equally rife in the district. But at that time Babu Rajendra Kumar Majumdar, Zamindar, of Betagiri, applied himself whole-heartedly to checking the criminals, and, with the help of his friends in the Bengal Legislative Council, succeeded in drawing the attention of the Government to the matter. A number of Special Police Inspectors and Special Deputy Magistrates and three additional Sessions Judges were appointed in Mymensingh to deal with the criminals, with the result that they were subdued and crime checked in the district. Thus, with the help of the Government, Rajendra Babu succeeded in checking crime in Mymensingh a few years ago. He still lives and the British Government is still the same. But from the time that, encouraged by the Partition of Bengal, the Musalmans kindled the fire of unrest in the district, lawlessness has again been prevailing in it. For various reasons Rajendra Babu is now silent, and it is a pity that *budmashes* have reared their heads in even his own village.

NAYAK,
June 19th, 1912.

Recently, a number of *budmashes* were committing unspeakable oppressions on the inhabitants of Kumarali and other villages under the Ishvarganj thana. No one's life, property or honour was safe, and even many respectable men were oppressed. The police, however, caught hold of many of them and have got 32 convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment from one year to three years. The police is said to be in earnest now, and trying to get other gangs also punished. All the *budmashes* are low-class Musalmans

(b)—Working of the Courts.

PRATIKAR,
June 14th, 1912.

12. Referring to the security demanded from the *Kesari* of Poona, the *Pratihar* [Berhampur] of the 14th June remarks that the authorities ought to give out the reasons for demanding securities in such cases, for the journalists will then be able to know how to conduct themselves in future.

The case of the *Kesari*.

MITHILA MIHIR,
June 15th, 1912.

13. The *Mithila Mihir* [Darbhanga] of the 15th June also reports the complaint made by other papers about the disappearance of a lakh of rupees from the Dumraon State Treasury while the case was pending in Court, and says Government should enquire into the matter to allay suspicion of the people.

The Dumraon Scandal.

MOSLEM HITASHI,
June 15th, 1912.

14. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 15th June reports a case in which a client of Maulvi Wahed Hosain, a vakil of the High Court, had his papers snatched away by a tout, because of his having refused to engage a vakil recommended by the tout. It is alleged that similar incidents take place in the High Court quite frequently, and the victims are often robbed of their purses also. The paper invites the attention of the Chief Justice to the matter.

Touts in the High Court.

NAYAK,
June 18th, 1912.

15. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 18th June learns with a feeling of relief that a High Court will soon be established in Bihar. The impulse of kindness has taken so strong a hold of Lord Hardinge that it has thrown him off his balance to some extent. He cannot rest until he has given Bihar a new High Court. He is the representative of the King-Emperor, the ruler of India from the Himalayas to the sea, and whatever he wishes will be done. Those who will open their lips against his wishes will commit sedition. We are terribly afraid of sedition—that is why we now-a-days support everything that Viceroys and Governors do; and in the future for the rest of our life, we shall go on saying ditto in the same fashion. So, if there is going to be a High Court in Bihar, well and good, let the aspirations of Young Bihar be satisfied, let Biharis get an opportunity of securing high posts. But the question is—in what town of Bihar is this High Court to be located? And who are to be the Judges of this High Court? It was because the Bengal High Court secured for its first Chief Justice a man like Sir Barnes Peacock, that its power and prestige stand so high as they do. It was because the Calcutta High Court was never subject to the Provincial Government that it could show a unique example of dispensing Imperial justice, and thus secure the premier position among all the Indian High Courts. Bihar will not secure a spirited Chief Justice like Sir Barnes Peacock. The men who will be Judges on the Bihar High Court bench will not be able to display the spiritedness and impartiality which they are displaying from their seats on the Calcutta High Court. But for the Calcutta High Court, Keshab Prasad Singh would not have been able to secure the *guddee* of Dumraon. Had this case been tried in the Bihar High Court, it was the Court of Wards and Government who would have won the case. The creation of a High Court in Bihar will benefit the Imam family of Neora, it may be to the profit of Sachchidananda and Paramesvar Lal, and it may enable the Hon'ble M. Mazhar-ul-Huq to secure a high post. But will it benefit the people of Bihar in any way? Will it make impartial justice as easily available as now in Bihar? We believe it is the Biharis who will lose most from the establishment of a High Court in Bihar. In one sense, the Calcutta High Court will be a gainer by the change. Those barristers who spell "Chief Justice" as "cheap justice," and pronounce it accordingly will have to quit Calcutta; and, migrating to Bihar, will display such poor intelligence as they have among *confreres* equally efficient. The less these stupid barristers have to do with the Calcutta High Court, the better for Calcutta. Truth to say, we do not want to remain united with Bihar, and the Bihari Babus do not want to remain in amicable relations with us. We shall not be in the least sorry if Lord Hardinge so divides us as to preclude the possibility of Bengal ever again coming into any contact whatever with Bihar in the future. Assam must be kept subordinate to Bengal, and Manbhum, Singhbhum, the Sonthal Parganas and Balasore must, of necessity, be restored

A High Court for Bihar.

to Bengal. With the rest, Government may do anything it likes—we have no objection.

The fact is—we have come to recognize that Lord Hardinge, instead of applying the policy of division on communal or racial lines, seeks to apply it on a provincial basis. He wants to keep the inhabitants of each province confined in their own province. He is prepared to confer political rights on a particular people according to the fitness of the province inhabited by them. It does not seem that Bengalis will be losers in any way if this policy is acted upon. We do not want to unite the whole of India; we shall feel that we have lived to some purpose if only we can succeed in uniting the whole of Bengal into a compact, solid mass. It is for this reason that we are partial to this policy of Lord Hardinge's. And we do not want to offer advice unsolicited to the youthful politicians of Bihar. Many of the leaders of Young Bihar were actually our pupils, and others stand to us in the same relation. Three generations of our family have passed their days in Bihar; even now we have many relatives and kinsfolk in many districts of Bihar. We know Bihar very well, both inside and outside. Nevertheless, we shall not offer any advice unsolicited to Bihar. For Young Bihar will not come to its senses till it has learnt by bitter experience. The Mussalmans in Bihar are few in number; but the separation of Bihar will immensely add to their influence in the province. Subsequently, the Hindus and Moslems will fall out amongst themselves in regard to this question of influence. The Bengalis will stand by and see the fun. The influence of the Bihar Zamindars, too, will wane. The Maharaja of Darbhanga will not have the same influence with young Biharis as he had in Bengal and in Calcutta. This will lead to strife. When these numerous strifes will have driven Young Bihar almost mad, we shall, if necessary, speak out. For the present, we shall simply praise Lord Hardinge and try to accord enthusiastic support to anything he may say or do. Let us see how the fun proceeds.

16. Biharis would be glad, says the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 18th June, at getting a High Court but the likelihood of its not getting a Chartered High Court makes it doubtful as to how far it would benefit them.

17. A contributor to the *Sanjay* [Faridpur] of the 24th May complains of the difficulty of obtaining processes in the court at Bhanga (in Faridpur). A plaintiff cannot get any summons or process issued unless he is prepared to pay for it. Instances are not rare in which a man who fails to "buy" his summons or process in time gets his case dismissed. The writer also complains of insufficiency of forms in the court, which often puts litigants to great inconvenience and unnecessary expense. Even when the forms are available, the clerks in charge seldom supply them without treating the person asking for them to some insulting language. The writer hopes that the notice of the authorities will be drawn to the matter early.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA.
June 18th, 1912.

SANJAY,
May 24th, 1912.

(c)—Jails.

18. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 13th June, referring to the official statement about the case of the suicide of Indu Bhushan Ray, writes that a short while ago the *Bengalee* published an article about the severity with which these transported prisoners were being treated. An inquiry by officials and unofficials should be made to see whether the Government version of the cause of the suicide is correct, or whether he preferred death to the hardships he had to undergo. And Indu Bhushan's relations ought to be permitted to appear at the sitting of this committee of enquiry.

SANJIVANI,
June 13th, 1912.

19. Referring to the suicide of Indu Bhushan Ray in the Andamans, the *Anda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 13th June wonders why the strange idea, which the Superintendent of the Andamans says possessed him, should have led him to destroy

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
June 13th, 1912.

himself. The paper asks the Government to enquire into the matter and publish the facts connected therewith.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
June 17th, 1912.

20. Referring to the Jail Administration Report of the United Provinces for 1910, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 17th June writes:—

Food-stuffs for the prisoners.

The average cost of feeding a prisoner being only Rs. 5, the meals must have consisted of the simplest stuff, and therefore must have been affecting their health. If the cost, therefore, be increased a little it would not only go to maintain them in good health but attain the object of the punishment as well.

The paper also considers the proposal of the Salvation Army as open to great objections, and suggests the adoption of the plan proposed by the Hon'ble Dadabhoy in the Legislative Council of finding some employment for the released convicts.

(1) Education.

ISLAM RABI,
June 7th, 1912.

21. The *Islam Rabi* [Tangail] of the 7th June has not yet been able to make out what is the real motive of establishing the proposed residential University at Dacca, and how far its jurisdiction will extend. The paper thinks that the authorities will make the regulations of the University very stiff. The Musalman community, which is very poor and backward, will not at all be benefited. If, again, says the paper, residence at the University be made compulsory, it would mean a serious hardship for Musalman students.

SANJIVANI,
May 13th, 1912.

22. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 13th June writes that the Dacca University scheme will cost Government large sums of money, recurring and non-recurring. But the funds at the disposal of Government are strictly limited. For want of adequate funds Government cannot extend primary education as it would wish. Want of funds prevents it from endowing a Chair of Indian history at the Calcutta University, as it intends to do. Want of funds prevents Government from adequately providing the various State colleges in the provinces, with the necessary teaching staff and appliances. The private colleges, too, have claims on Government for grants-in-aid which Government cannot meet for want of funds. Such being the facts, what is the good of spending immense sums of Government money on a Dacca University? There would be no objection to founding such a University with private subscriptions, but why should public money be spent on a project which would benefit neither Moslems nor Hindus. Rather this University will injure the prospects of lots of poor students who live on the charity of patrons, or eke out the slender remittance from their guardians by the poor remuneration of a private tutor. Government wants here a residential and teaching University like that of Oxford or Cambridge. But India is not rich like England. Where are the endowments to come from at Dacca that enrich Oxford and Cambridge? The Calcutta University is already approximating to the ideal of a teaching and residential University, which is the Government ideal.

What the country really needs is not a new University, but more colleges, and better equipped colleges too. The public for example will most cordially welcome the establishment of a new medical and a new Engineering College at Dacca. The improvement of technical education, too, is a crying want of the country. There is a strong public demand for it as is shown by the increasing number of Bengali youths who are going to foreign lands every year to acquire technical knowledge. Government itself recognizes the necessity of promoting technical education in this country and is about to establish a college for this purpose at Calcutta. But will the Calcutta institution be big enough for all the students that will seek admission into it? Why not start a second Technical College at Dacca also? These Colleges will draw away many students from the ordinary M.A., and B.A. and B.Sc. and M.Sc. courses, and thus materially remove the congestion now prevailing at the Calcutta University.

23. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th June hears that Sir Gurn Das Banerji was invited to join the Dacca University Committee but felt obliged to decline for various reasons. He has offered to send to the Committee a written statement of his views. The paper trusts the Committee will take his evidence, which must be of immense value.

HITAVADI,
June 14th, 1912.

24. Now that the Maharaja of Darbhanga is going to be appointed as a Member of the Executive Council of Bihar, the *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 13th June hopes he will convince the Government of the necessity of Bihar having a separate University and no doubt Bihar would then have one.

SHIKSHA,
June 13th 1912.

Separation of Sanskrit Sanjiban Samaj from the Calcutta Sanskrit Board of Examination.

25. The *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 13th June expects the Secretary of the Bihar Sanskrit Sanjiban Samaj to take steps to have the Institute separated from the Sanskrit Examination Board of Calcutta, since Bihar has now been separated from Bengal.

SHIKSHA
June 13th, 1912.

The case of Professor Santosh Kumar Chatterjee.

26. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 13th June thanks the Government for having reinstated Professor Santosh Kumar Chatterjee of the Rajshahi College, and says:—

SRI SRI
VISHNU PRIYA-O-
ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
June 13th, 1912.

Mr. Hallward, the late Director of Public Instruction of Eastern Bengal and Assam, reported against Santosh Babu, and we understand that he did so at the instigation of Mr. Milne, the then Magistrate of Rajshahi, at whose house he (Mr. Hallward) was at the time staying. Mr. Hallward has made himself notorious on more occasions than one at Cuttack, Calcutta and Dacca. And as for Mr. Milne, his attitude towards Bengalis is quite well known to our readers, who will no doubt remember that while he was in Assam he would not allow any educated Bengali gentleman to drive near his house in a gharry. However, we are glad to find that the Government have accepted the Divisional Commissioner's report and done justice to Santosh Babu, and we shall be happy if Messrs. Hallward and Milne are told by the Government to mend their ways.

27. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th June hopes that, in deciding the ultimate fate of the Sibpur Engineering College, Government will bear in mind what Sir Thomas Holland lately said about keeping its Mining Department connected with the college in the future as in the past.

HITAVADI,
June 14th, 1912.

28. A correspondent to the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th June says that the Superintendent of the Ahmedia Madrasah of Noakhali does not look after the affairs of the institution but minds his own enjoyment and comfort more. The very first year that he joined the Madrasah, many of the students of that institution secured scholarships. The examination, be it noted, was held in the Madrasah hall, and Madrasah teachers acted as guards. During the last Junior Examination some teachers of the Zilla school worked as guards and they caught a boy copying his answers. This boy's paper was sent to the Superintendent, but he somehow hushed the matter up after fining the boy two rupees. During the Senior Examination this year some irregularities were detected and some of the Madrasah Maulvis were found to have been implicated in the matter. There is a Committee supposed to be managing the affairs of the Madrasah, but in the meeting of that committee only members who are likely to support the Secretary are called. It is also feared that the accounts of the Madrasah are not above suspicion. The editor of the *Muhammadi* notes that the allegations ought to be enquired into.

MUHAMMADI,
June 14th, 1912.

29. Referring to the case of the Muhammadan students of the Ahmedabad Training College living in hostels with the Hindus being denied meat at their meals, the *Darbar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 14th June says that, as stated by the *Muslim* the Government's reply to the interpellation on the subject in the Bombay Legislative Council that Muhammadan students in Gujerat do not take meat even in their homes, is as absurd as it is strange, the paper rebutting the statement strongly.

DURBAR GAZETTE,
June 14th, 1912.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

MUHAMMADI.
June 14th, 1912.

30. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th June is sorry to find that out of the nine elected members of the Burdwan District Board not even one is a Musalman. The Hindus have appropriated all the nine seats, says the paper, and no wonder; for the Hindus are no fools like the Musalmans, that they should vote for anyone who is not their co-religionist. It is for this reason that we want special representation for Musalmans on District Boards. We should think that out of the nine elected members for the Burdwan District Board, at least four ought to be Musalmans, and we hope that the authorities will grant us this reasonable request.

HITAVARTA,
June 16th, 1912.

31. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 16th June advises the Calcutta Improvement Trust to utilize the opportunity of consulting the experts engaged to advise on the building of the new Capital of Delhi, when they come back next cold weather.

HITAVARTA
June 16th, 1912.

32. It will be an effective step towards removing the congestion and improving the health of Calcutta, writes the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of 16th June, to supply good drinking water in the suburban areas such as Barrackpore, Belgharia between which and the city there are now very easy railway communications, and where land is cheap and fresh and pure articles of food are available, the only drawback which makes the people hesitate in removing to these areas being the fear of malaria and other diseases owing to want of good drinking water.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
June 17th, 1912.

33. In an article on the good intention (of the Government) about sanitation the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 17th June, endorsing the views of the *Hindu* of Madras, admits that the recent Government resolution on the subject displays a kindly desire on their part to improve the sanitary condition of the country, although it cannot agree that medical officers alone should be entrusted with the work of investigating the matter, in a country inhabited by so many castes and creeds and presenting peculiar climatic conditions. No one can deny that to know the real sanitary condition of villages, special knowledge about them is necessary.

The paper also notices that persons hitherto appointed or to be appointed in future, to the newly created posts possess or are required to possess knowledge of European sanitary science alone, and doubts if their appointment is enough to allay the fears of the people, for how can the methods of one country be equally efficacious for another. No doubt pure drinking water and good conservancy arrangements have a direct bearing on the health of any and every country, and both Government as well as the people can provide for them. But there are other matters connected with sanitation which the people alone can provide and in which the Government is helpless. Healthy and frugal diet and exercise are essential for good health, and this is the business of the people to provide. No amount of legislation can succeed in preventing the sale of adulterated articles of food without the help of the people who should therefore be virtuous otherwise good intentions of the Government would be fruitless.

(g)—Railways and communications including canals and irrigation.

DAILY BHARAT MITRA
June 13th, 1912.

34. Those who base the success of British rule in India on extension of Railways and Telegraphs are, says the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 13th June, mistaken, the sure index, according to the paper, being spread of education among the people, their happiness and ability to administer the affairs of their own country. Looking at things from this point of view, British rule has been only partially successful here. The Railway policy inaugurated by Lord Dalhousie, guaranteeing interest to the promoting companies on their capital outlay has involved the country in a loss to the extent of more than 40 crores of rupees up to the end of 1910, although the Government changed its policy in 1869. As for the alleged benefits to the people, the opening of Railways at their doors has resulted in making the people helpless, and

disinclined to walk even 3 or 4 miles. As for the Railway ensuring any immunity from famine, the paper considers it to be a myth for, by facilitating transport and export of grain, it has helped in creating instead of preventing famine.

35. Referring to the deputation of Indian section of the London Chamber of Commerce which waited upon Lord Crewe the other day, and the favourable nature

HINDI BANGAVASI,
June 17th, 1912.

Railway grievances.

of his Lordship's reply thereto, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 17th June notices the grievances of the 3rd class passengers of the Indian Railways, a recital of which, the paper says, would melt even a stone, and asks if nothing can be done to mitigate their suffering.

36. Referring to the orders of the Agent of the East Indian Railway for providing a waiting room for the Indian ladies at Serampore Railway Station, the *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 14th June says that this favour to Serampore has been due to the fear of the clamorous Bengalis and not to any inherent goodness of the Agent, for otherwise he would make similar provision for other stations on the line. All the newly-built stations are without raised platforms and, consequently, native ladies often become exposed in entraining and detraining at these stations; but nobody cares to raise the platforms high enough to be on a level with the foot-boards of the carriages

STAR OF INDIA,
June 14th, 1912.

37. Referring to the recent collision on Oudh Rohilkhand Railway, and the last year's accident at Neora Railway station, the *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 14th June says that these accidents are due to the Government being kept in the dark by the European share holders of the Railway Companies of the actual cause. It is said that the collision referred to above was due to the mistake of the signaller who gave the "Line clear." If it is so, the Railway Company is to blame for keeping such careless servants on its staff. The Government should, therefore, deal with the present case rather strictly.

STAR OF INDIA,
June 14th, 1912.

38. The *Prasun* [Katwa] of the 14th June strongly deprecates the selfish regard for economy which leads the East Indian Railway authorities to disregard recklessly the serious injury they are going to cause to cultivation and to public health by building the new permanent-way of the Katwa-Barharwa extension, where it extends across the bhal lying between Katwa and Salar, with an insufficient number of culverts. They propose leaving three culverts only, where at least 10 or 12 are absolutely necessary. Thus by trying to save an outlay of a paltry 20 or 25 thousand rupees, they are going to interfere with the entire drainage of many villages lying to the west of this bhal. The lands in those villages during the rains will remain submerged, lakhs of bighas of land now cultivated will go out of cultivation, malaria will decimate the entire neighbourhood, and the smallest floods in the Ajai river will jeopardise the safety of the houses in the locality. The people of these parts are poor and illiterate, and cannot protect their own interests, but that can be no justification for the Railway Company being allowed to commit oppression and tyranny and endanger the lives and properties of the population in a way not permitted in any other civilized country.

PRASUN,
June 14th 1912.

The Katwa-Barharwa extension:
"This is a kind of *sulum*."

Then, again, the bridge built over the Ajai leaves no sufficient room for boats to pass under it in the rains. As this river is the great artery of communication in this locality, and as roads are scarce here, trade is likely to be seriously affected by the new bridge. While the boat traffic on the Ajai is being thus threatened, that on the Chotta Kandar is not in such a bad state, because the zemindar of Gangatikuri would not permit the Railway people to have things done in their own way in the building of the bridge across that stream. And yet the boat traffic along the Ajai is much larger and deserves greater consideration.

39. The *Vartavaha* [Ranaghat] of the 15th June complains of the absence of platforms and waiting rooms for females in the stations on the Hooghly-Katwa Railway, and also of the want of lights in the carriages, which cause much inconvenience to passengers.

Complaint against the Hooghly-Katwa Railway.

VARTAVAHA,
June 15th, 1912.

(h)—General.

ISLAM RABI.
June 7th, 1912.

40. The *Islam Rabi* [Tangail] of the 7th June exhorts the people of Tangail and the local Anjuman to protest against the proposed partition of Jamalpur being made the headquarters of the proposed new district, as that would mean a very serious hardship for the people of Tangail, especially the Musalmans, many of whom have to carry on litigation pretty frequently. The paper thinks that it would indeed be a great misfortune for Tangail, if a Governor like Lord Carmichael were to allow anything to be done without obtaining firsthand information.

CHARU MIHIR.
June 11th, 1912.

41. It is a great pity, writes the *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 11th June, that in spite of its being the earnest desire of the present Government to carry on the work of administration with the sympathy and co-operation of the people, the authorities are going to partition the district of Mymensingh in the face of the protest of the people of the district. The Government are nursing their plan in secret, the public, whose interests are so vitally concerned in the projected change, not being thought worthy of being consulted. We had never expected this sort of things under a Governor like Lord Carmichael. We would ask the Government to give up the idea of partitioning the district, but rather to connect the subdivisions with the headquarters by railway. High educational institutions, charitable dispensaries, water-works and many other things have considerably improved the town of Mymensingh, and almost the whole of the landed aristocracy of the district have spent large sums of money in beautifying it. If now the proposal advanced by Mr. Bonham-Carter be carried out, the new district which will be formed will have no wealthy zamindars, and its headquarters town will be lacking in importance. If the work of the Mymensingh district be too heavy for one Magistrate, let the Government appoint one or more additional magistrates. This will obviate the necessity of partitioning the district. If, however, it is found indispensably necessary to break up the district into two, we would suggest that the headquarters town of the new district should be at a place midway between Jamalpur and Tangail. To have the headquarters at Jamalpur may be very convenient for the officials, so far as social amenities with the officials at Tangail are concerned, but it will mean no end of hardship to the public, whose interests ought not to be sacrificed for the sake of a handful of officials. We ask the people of Tangail, Kisorganj and Netrakona to protest strongly against the proposed partition. We request the local leaders to attend the meeting which will be held at the Suryyakanta Town Hall at Mymensingh on the 16th June.

The paper next publishes a notice of the meeting over the signature of Babu Anath Bandhu Guha, Secretary, Mymensingh Association.

TIPPERAH GUIDE,
June 11th, 1912.

42. The *Tipperah Guide* [Comilla] of the 11th June writes in English:—

The Council Regulations and the middle classes.

Under the rules laid down by the Government of India for the representation of the middle class in the Provincial Councils, the District Boards and the Municipalities form the constituencies, and it was further laid down that no one was to be considered eligible for election as a representative, unless he could show three years passed services, or unless he was an existing member of the body from which he was to stand. As a matter of fact, we find that for some reason or other, the best members of the middle class do not necessarily find place in the Municipalities or District Boards; and the result is that the best representatives of the people, who have no place in the District Board or Municipalities, have but little or no chance of being returned in the Provincial Council. The University affords another avenue no doubt, but that privilege is open to a handful of men only.

The inadequate provision for the representation of middle classes is a defect which should be removed, and we are glad to hear that Messrs. Banerjea and Basu are urging on the Government for the privilege of better representation by the middle classes.

43. *Anent* the Council Regulations, now reported to be under revision, The Council Regulations and the the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 15th June, emphatically protests against the idea said to underlie those Regulations, that the men of property are the leaders of the people. The official idea is that the people of Bengal are captivated not by intelligence and sympathy, but by wealth. But the fact is otherwise. The zamindars, who in the eyes of Government are the natural leaders of the people, are too often their worst enemies, as the records of the Land Revenue Department and the Courts for the last 25 years or so, eloquently testify. The fact cannot be too emphatically stated that in India the possession of property has never been the criterion of greatness or social influence; it is the poor middle class who have been the leaders of the people most often in this country. All the conservative elements in Indian society will, therefore, resist this idea of wealth being made the test of fitness for political power. Government in this case is evidently trying an experiment which is not at all likely to succeed. Its efforts in this direction will in time prove vain—equally vain as the official idea that democracy never flourished in this country. The new book *Gaur-raj mala* published by the Barendra Research Society, shows how at one time the population of Bengal elected a king for themselves in the person of Gopal Deb. Men whose forefathers could choose a king ought now to be able to choose their own natural leaders for themselves, without being told by Government who those leaders are.

BASUMATI,
June 15th, 1912.

44. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 16th June hopes that, in revising the Councils Regulations, all its features that have created dissatisfaction in the public and which Lord Minto himself felt difficulty in comprehending, would be duly considered and removed.

HITAVARTA,
June 16th, 1912.

45. So at last, writes the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 13th June, the cat is out of the bag. Mr. Montagu has frankly said that, in the present Partition of Bengal, the Government have not acted in opposition to Lord Curzon but have rather improved upon his partition; for while Lord Curzon divided Bengal into two, the present Government have cut it into three. We hope this will open the eyes of men like Babu Surendranath Banerjee and others, who went into hysterics over what they fondly imagined to be the triumph of their agitation, and help them to find out how far their caperings and yellings brought about the modification of Lord Curzon's Partition.

*ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA*,
June 13th, 1912.

46. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th June writes:—
The restoration of Sylhet to Bengal. The President of the Surma Valley Literary Conference lately made a speech to that body giving expression to the sorrow caused to the people of Sylhet by their exclusion from Bengal. He said:—"The same measure which caused rejoicings among Indians in general, the measure which led to illuminations in every house in Bengal reunited on the 1st of April last, and to cheers for the King-Emperor being sent up from every Bengali throat, has unfortunately cast a gloom over the homes of 70 lakhs of loyal Bengalis residing on the outskirts of Bengal, and drawn tears from their eyes on a day of rejoicing. That gloom and that weeping still continue, and I do not know when they will be removed, when the high-souled Viceroy will dispel that intense darkness from the homes and hearts of 70 lakhs of Bengalis, will wipe off those tears which drench their breasts. I do not know what other Bengalis on the outskirts of Bengal have to say on this point; but to think that Sylhet—the birth-place of Raghunath Siromani, the man who brought about a revolution in the *Nyaya sastra*, the home of the father of the Saint Chaitanya and the scene of the youthful sports of Adwaita-charyya, that man of intense spiritual faith—that such a place should now be severed from Bengal, and that the fellow-countrymen of these great Bengalis of India-wide fame should now be unable to call themselves Bengalis! The territory, of which the laws used to be written in Bengali before the advent of British rule, the Heramba Kingdom which, through its Bengali Penal Code still attests the ancient origin of the Bengali language—to think that the people of that Heramba Kingdom should now be separated from the Bengalis under the *aegis* of British rule!" These utterances are most touching and an indication of the popular feeling

HITAVADI,
June 14th, 1912.

in Sylhet. We trust Government will yet reunite Sylhet to Bengal, and thereby earn the gratitude of all Bengal.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
June 15th, 1912.

47. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 15th June, in referring to Sir John Rees' recent protest in the House of Commons against the Delhi changes, remarks: Sir John trotted out an old theory in a new guise. His idea is that it is the European merchants who ultimately uphold the British Raj in India. During the Sepoy Mutiny it was this cry which was raised by the Anglo-Indian press in the course of its outburst against "Clemency Canning." That was why that Viceroy had to pass his Press Act. As for the Delhi changes, the man who expresses views like those of Sir John, in defiance of the opinion of the entire Indian population, is thoroughly worthless.

NAYAK,
Jun 19th, 1912.

48. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 19th June writes as follows:—

"The redistribution of territories."

The annulment of the Partition of Bengal made us happy and that happiness has not yet lost its intensity. We would have been happier still had Assam, Sylhet, Purnea, the Sonthal Parganas, Manbhum, Singbhum and Balassore been included in Bengal. Yet, who can say that they will not in future be included in Bengal? The very reason which has led to the annulment of the Partition will also lead to a reversal of the present distribution of territories. The English are not the people to maintain a losing administration. The Partition has been annulled because it was causing loss. The present distribution of territories will cause an annual loss of 15 lakhs of rupees, and is therefore bound to be modified. This change may not come about so long as Lord Hardinge has not seated himself firmly at Delhi. But we can very well expect that before His Excellency leaves India for good he will not fail to carry out the necessary reform. As a diplomat he is above narrow egotism and has a business-man like care for profit and loss. He will not, therefore, persist in supporting a blunder like Lord Curzon.

There are big zamindars in Bihar, but the revenues they pay are nothing compared with those which Bengal zamindars pay. And as the number of zamindars in Bihar is very large, the proceeds of the income-tax is very small in Behar, compared with those in Bengal. The proceeds of the Excise duties, Road cess and so forth also are small in Bihar. For this reason Bengal has always had to bear a large share of the cost of the administration of Bihar. As for Chota Nagpur and Orissa, the one is full of hills and jungles and the other though very rich in coal pays little to the State. Such as Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa are, the administration of the new province formed with them will, we hear, cost 9 lakhs of rupees more than its income. The cost of the administration of Bengal also will increase by 3 lakhs. The income of the Assam Government also will not be sufficient to meet all its expenses. If, moreover, a High Court is established in Bihar, the cost of its administration will increase still more. Everything, however, will be possible in Bihar, if the Bihar zamindars consent to pay land revenue on the scale obtaining in Bengal. Why should the Maharaja of Darbhanga pay an annual land revenue of 5 lakhs of rupees only, when the Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan pays as much as 40 lakhs? A change in the amounts of land revenue to be paid by Bihar zamindars will, however, mean a reversal of the permanent settlement. If Lord Hardinge dares go so far, then only will it be possible to maintain the new province.

We are confident that a High Court in Bihar will not be on the model of the Calcutta High Court. Never mind. When anything will satisfy the Bihari leaders, we ought to keep silent on the subject. We want that the whole of Bengal from Panchkot to Sylhet should be placed under one Government. We want our High Court to remain intact. The establishment of a High Court in Bihar will bring loss on a few Bengali Vakils, but that is a negligible thing. Moreover, if the establishment of a High Court in Bihar clears the Calcutta High Court of all rubbish, sends away the company of worthless lawyers and checks useless litigation, we shall be gainers. The mining districts of Manbhum, Singbhum, etc., are, however, included in Bihar so that all mining disputes in those districts will be heard in the new High Court. This, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce will strongly oppose, and Government will do

well to form a right estimate of the strength of this opposition. All things will, however, be satisfactorily settled, if the territorial limits of the new province are first rightly fixed, and then a High Court is established in it. The province is, however, still in its swaddling clothes, still in its building. It cannot become it now to wear such a great ornament as a High Court.

49. In an article under the heading "Delhi as the Capital," the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 13th June writes:—

Delhi as the Capital.

We are in favour of the transfer of the Capital to Delhi. But we have always been opposed to that being made the reason of dividing Bengal into three. The Viceroy has, however, given us hope of this partition being modified some day.

The Government of India Bill is now being discussed in Parliament, and will in good time be passed. Those to whom this country, this Empire belongs, are doing in this matter what they think proper. One who sows the wind reaps the whirlwind. But for us silence is the best thing. True that we protested very strongly against Lord Curzon's Partition of Bengal. That was because his way of doing the thing was not straightforward and liberal. He partitioned Bengal with, it may be said, the sole object of crushing the Bengali Hindus. We protested against the way in which unrest was created in Eastern Bengal by setting Hindus and Musalmans by the ear, and by inciting Musalman rowdies. The crooked policy of setting race against race has now been given up; and so we have nothing to say.

The attitude of the non-official Anglo-Indian community towards the Delhi changes amuses us not a little. The *Statesman* is now in tears at the misery of the masses of the Indian population; the paper laments the large number of deaths among the people owing to poverty and bad sanitation. We discussed the very same thing three years ago; we started an agitation for the improvement of village sanitation. And our pious contemporaries of the *Statesman* and the *Englishman* made the prodigious discovery, in that agitation, of a new way of propagating sedition. These two papers are now saying the very same things that we discussed two or three years ago. But it is no longer sedition now. If we were disloyal at heart we should have availed ourselves of the present golden opportunity of disseminating sedition by filling our columns with translations of the articles which are appearing in the *Statesman* and the *Englishman* on the Delhi changes. But we do not want to go against what the King-Emperor himself has done. We are keeping silent over the matter and enjoying great fun from the ways of the Anglo-Indian community.

It enjoys the embarrassment in which Lord Hardinge now finds himself. His Excellency did not effect the changes by a careful consideration of all things and he is rather ashamed at having intended to establish the new Capital on a site not suitable for it. Anything done on the 1st April—All fools' Day—often turns out to be silly.

We said therefore that it would have been much better to shift the seat of the Government of Bihar to Ranchi, after building houses there. Or the Government might have built a temporary *cutch* Capital at Bhagalpur. But neither of these courses has been adopted. We must also say that it has been sheer madness to cut off Orissa from Bengal. The time has now arrived for the Government to economise, or else they are bound to come to grief. We make the suggestion and it is for the authorities to accept or reject it as they choose. The people of India know how to die, and how to suffer patiently the divers hardships caused by famine, pestilence and scarcity of water. It is no use speaking of those things. Let the Government do what they think proper, we shall only look on and be happy. But the sight of the agitation abandoned by us being taken up by the Sahibs leads us to say, "at one time the boat is upon the gharry, at another the gharry is on the boat,"—such indeed is the decree of God.

50. Referring to the rejection, by the experts, of the Durbar area where the King-Emperor laid the foundation-stone of new Delhi, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 16th June says there can be no doubt that, owing to great haste and secrecy, the Government have committed several mistakes. But all's well that ends well.

The site for the new Capital.

NAYAK,
June 13th, 1912.

HITAVARTA
June 16th, 1912.

HITAVARTA,
June 16th, 1912.

51. In the opinion of the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 16th June it is useless to spend about fifty lakhs in erecting temporary buildings at the new Capital. Is it not possible for the Government of India, it asks, to spend winters also at Simla, so as long permanent arrangements are not complete at Delhi?

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
June 18th, 1912.

52. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 13th June writes:—
The Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India.

The post of the Inspector-General of Agriculture has been abolished, and the Director of the Pusa College will henceforth be the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India. He will drain away the sum of Rs. 1,750 every month from the country. But how long will this sort of things go on? What earthly purpose will the Department of Agriculture serve? True, the Government mean well, but they ought to act with prudence also, or else the result is bound to be disastrous.

BASUMATI,
June 16th, 1912.

53. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 15th June strongly protests against the creation of a post of Consulting Architect for the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, said to have been recommended by the Secretary of State. The architecture of public offices may be allowed to continue faulty in minor details until more necessary and urgent matters, having a prior claim on the public purse, are fully satisfied. Such matters are the sanitary and educational improvement of the country. The evil is that these superfluous posts have a habit of multiplying fast like mushrooms, until we have an army of European gardeners, *mistries* and even Directors-General, all entailing the expenditure of large sums of money which Government cannot find for pressing improvements.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
June 17th, 1912.

54. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 17th June expresses its inability to understand the reason given in reply to Mr. Albert Smith's question by Mr. Montagu, that the majority of the Inspectors appointed under the Factories Act are Europeans as the managers of these factories are Europeans.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
June 13th, 1912.

55. Learning that the Subdivisional Officer of Howrah made over to the Protector of Emigrants some half a dozen persons, including four women, who objected to their being sent to Assam as coolies, the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 13th June observes that such being the case there is no hope for the poor and helpless, and hopes that Hon'ble Mr. Clarke will give his attention to the matter.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
June 15th, 1912.

56. Referring to the desire of the Punjab Government, as expressed in its Administration Report for 1910-11, to obtain the co-operation of the people in putting down the growing habit of drinking among the people of certain districts in the Punjab, the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 15th June says that such co-operation would be fruitless, for the reason that Government itself holds the monopoly of selling liquor at a profit, and its subordinates get no promotion unless they are able to show increased revenue. Besides, society is already in a disintegrated state and is amenable to no control. Educated classes have no hold on the cultivators, and any attempt at persuasion by means of lectures, etc., by them is resented by the Police. So Government alone can remove the evil if it be so inclined. It can abolish the Excise Department altogether.

NAYAK,
June 16th, 1912.

57. In the course of a sarcastic article on the Birthday Honours designed to bring titles and title-seekers into public contempt, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 15th June points out that this year, Bengal, the United Provinces and the Punjab and Burma have been left in the cold shade of neglect in the distribution of honours, while Madras has been specially favoured.

Continuing the paper thinks that the creation of the title of Vaidyaratna shows that Vaidyas are in future not to get the title of Mahamahopadhya. Lord Hardinge has thus observed caste distinction in the matter of titles.

58. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 17th June is not sorry that a new title of Vaidyaratna has been created, but is apprehensive lest this new Government title may be found to clash with the similar title of Vaidyaratna given by many Vaidyas to their pupils, with or without real merit.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA.
June 17th, 1912.

59. Referring to the liberal distribution of Birthday Honours, the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 18th June Title-holders' badges. remarks:—

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA.
June 18th, 1912.

The Government proposes to issue badges to be worn by all the title-holders, distinguishing their different titles. That's good, the people would thus be able to easily recognize the various titles and have nothing to do with them (lit., salute them from a distance).

III.—LEGISLATION.

60. Referring to the case in which Radha Shyam, who was sentenced by the Additional Judge of Bareilly to seven years' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of committing rape on Ramkali, a girl of twelve years, but has been acquitted by the Allahabad High Court on the ground of the victim's consent, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 16th June comments as follows:—

HITAVARTA.
June 16th, 1912.

A bad law.
The Honourable High Court must have no doubt done justice according to the existing law, and we have nothing to say on this point. But we demur to the law itself, for a law, which affords an opportunity to innocent girls of 12 or 13 years to drift to the path of sin and to ruin their future life here as well as hereafter, does not deserve to be retained on the Statue Book of this country even a day longer. The object in view in writing this article is to obtain the amendment of the law. We beg humbly to draw the attention of the Members of the Legislative Councils, as well as all our contemporaries, to this matter. A girl of twelve years can never be able to decide what is good for her and what is bad. She is considered a minor and therefore unfit to exercise any right over her property. One that is incompetent to do anything concerning her material possessions can by no means be expected to be able to consider the deep moral question of chastity. But the present law gives opportunity to such girls to ruin themselves. Is it not a matter of deep regret?

It is necessary that a law like this should be changed. The consent of a girl in this connection should have no value till she attains to the age when she is regarded, by the Civil law, competent to manage her estate.

The law should be so amended as not to give right to girls to decide in this matter until they have completed their twentieth year. This restriction will do yet another good. It will check girls from becoming prostitutes, since most of these are seduced to corruption when they are below twenty, and thus will conduce to the safety of the society. This important subject will, it is hoped, soon attract the attention of the Government of India.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

61. The *Chinsura Vartavaha* [Chinsura] of the 16th June is emphatically against the idea of appointing a Civilian to manage the Maurbhanj State during the minority of the new Maharaja. The number of Civilians in this country has steadily and materially increased, and the result is that Government is at a loss to find employment for them all. The Post Office, the Education Department, the Police Department, and many other Departments are thus being requisitioned to find suitable berths for Civilians. As a rule where the supply exceeds the demand, prices fall, but the price of a Civilian never falls. If a manager is required for the Maurbhanj State, let a retired Indian Deputy Magistrate or Sub-Judge be appointed. An intelligent man of this stamp will be available on a salary of Rs. 800 per month, and will do his work better than any Civilian.

CHINSURA
VARTAVAHA.
June 16th, 1912.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

CHARU MINIR,
June 11th, 1912.

62. The *Charu Minir* [Mymensingh] of the 11th June writes:—

Self-Government.

The hopes and aspirations which English education has generated in the minds of the people of India can never be fulfilled until the country obtains self-government. Educated Indians have, for a long time, been agitating for self-government on Colonial lines, and every right-thinking Englishman sympathises with their efforts. Some narrow-minded officials, however, are opposed to them in spite of the higher authorities being willing to help them. These officials think that Indians are not yet fit for self-government. We are not prepared to admit this, for the Indian is second to none so far as mental capabilities are concerned, and he has given numerous proofs of his excellent merit. We can confidently say that if the Indian obtains the right of self-government he will not abuse it. So far our prayers for self government have been treated with indifference. In the Imperial Federal Parliament which is going to be established, India will have no place, although all the Colonies within the British Empire will be represented in it. This has caused no little disappointment to the people of this country. It is indeed a pity that India, which is such an important factor in the British Empire, should be thus excluded from the Federal Parliament. And that is no doubt due to her not being a self-governing country like the Colonies. But this state of things cannot go on much longer. India is bound to get self-government in the near future. America has granted self-government to the Philippines, and so has England nobly done to Africa. Ireland also is soon going to get it. Is it then too much to hope that we should be getting that long object of our desire fulfilled before long, considering that the Government now admits the justness of our claim? We must, however, work very hard in order to deserve the boon we are praying for. Education, keen devotion to duty, and fellow-feeling are the three main factors which qualify a people for self-government. If we can have these, the liberty-loving English are sure to grant us our prayer.

SANJIVANI,
June 13th, 1912.

63. The *Sanjivani* Calcutta of the 13th June writes:—

What ruin would have come upon Eastern Bengal.

It is impossible for language to describe what incalculable good King George and Lord Hardinge have done to Eastern Bengal by undoing the Partition of Bengal. The rumour goes that a short while before the Partition was undone, an official in Eastern Bengal suggested that the Criminal Tribes Act should be introduced into Munshiganj. Where this law is in force certain specified classes of the population are proclaimed as habitual thieves and robbers, and these men cannot stay away from their houses without permission from the police. It is said that some wanted Brahmans, Kaisthas and Vaidyas to be included in the category of habitual thieves and dacoits. The modification of the Partition prevented a decision being reached on this project. The King-Emperor and the Viceroy have bound the Bengali people by ties of eternal gratitude by undoing the Partition of Bengal. Will some Member of the Bengal Legislative Council put a question as to the truth or otherwise of the rumour before mentioned, and, if true, who was responsible for making the proposal?

SHIKSHA,
June 15th, 1912.

64. The *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 13th June suggests to the local Nagari

Nagari for Kaithi.

Pracharini Association to resume its agitation for the substitution of the Nagari script for Kaithi in the courts of Bihar, and to send a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor, since the Government of India has, in its despatch, declared Bihar as a Hindi-speaking province, and the Kaithi script now in use is open to several objections.

STAR OF INDIA
June 14th, 1911-12

65. Referring to the creation of the new province of Bihar and Orissa,

Bihar for Biharis.

the *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 14th June says that although the Biharis have now been saved from the rush of the people of other provinces, the leaders alone would not be able to overcome the difficulties to be met at the outset on account of the change. The Government cannot, of course, be partial to any particular class of people, but would redress grievances if brought to its notice. The Hindu progressionists, being always watchful, will not allow their community being run down by others, but a Muhammadan leader priding in his own individual

exaltation does not care to look to the needs of his community, and therefore to expect him to do any good to the community he is alleged to represent is simply absurd. Important developments are likely on account of the present changes, and those alone would benefit who would be vigilant. Bengal has only three classes, the Bengalis, the Muhammadans and the Eurasians to fight for their rights but in Bihar we have the Hindus, the Muhammadans, the Bengalis, the Uriyas, the Eurasians, the domiciled nation, the Native Christians, and the Sonthals who have conflicting rights. Of these, the domiciled community will, as experience tells us, prove more dangerous than others to the interest of other people. In fact their appearance in the field would be like a sweeping flood. It therefore behoves every section of the community to lay before the Government its individual wants, otherwise all concessions to Bihar in way of a High Court or a separate University would be of little good to the Biharis.

66. Referring to the meeting of the Reception Committee of the Bankipore National Congress held on the 2nd instant, the *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 14th June being glad to observe that not a single Muhammadan was found in the large gathering assembled there, says that even if a few Muhammadans join the Congress for personal reasons, they should not be taken to represent the Muhammadans. The paper, therefore, asks the Muhammadans who wish to join the Congress, to explain the necessity for the Muhammadans to join it and the advantages of their so doing, otherwise their action will be considered simply personal and not in the capacity of representatives of the community, and will afford an opportunity to the paper to regret their loss from the Muhammadan community on account of their setting a bad example to their nation.

STAR OF INDIA
June 14th, 1912.

67. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th June writes that the Partition of Bengal in 1905 was followed by a serious popular agitation, in the course of which some of the newspapers indulged in strong writing. This led Lord Minto to enact a series of repressive measures. His Lordship did nothing, however, to remove the causes of the unrest. Now, however, the root-cause of the trouble, viz., the Partition has been removed, thanks to the statesmanship of Lord Hardinge. Is it not time those repressive measures also were abolished? The worst of these measures were the Press Act and the Seditious Meetings Act. As regards the Press Act in particular, recent utterances of Lord Crewe must have convinced even the Anglo-Indian papers of the danger which they have to apprehend from this measure in common with Indian papers. The time has now come, therefore, when a united appeal should be made to Government to repeal or at least suspend this Act, now that the unrest is over and peace prevails in the land.

HITAVADI,
June 14th, 1912.

68. The statement of Mr. Montagu that opposition to the proposed Dacca University is not sedition, and that it is a duty of the Government to redress grievances has, in the opinion of the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 14th June, made the meaning of the section of the Indian Penal Code on sedition more obscure, for though none of the writers and speakers in India that have been convicted on the charge of sedition wrote or spoke but on some grievance or other, whatever might have been their mode of writing or speaking, they have been punished as seditionists.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
June 14th, 1912.

Referring to another statement of the Under Secretary for India that to obtain more and more political rights is a natural ambition of the educated class, and the Government will have to tolerate it, but the agitation to be condemned is one that is calculated to affect the power and prestige of the Government, the journal observes that his views do not agree with those of the High Court of Calcutta, Bombay or Allahabad nor with the explanation of sedition as given in the new Press Act.

The *Statesman* is blaming the Government for wasting an enormous sum of money on building a new Capital when the people are dying from Plague, Malaria, Cholera, etc., while for similar writings the Bengali journal *Hitavadi* was charged with sedition.

What is the true meaning of the word sedition, asks the paper. And what would be the differential consideration in this respect for the White and Black writers? White journals have a grievance in the transfer of the Capital to Delhi, and the way in which they are giving expression to them, if adopted by a Native paper would have involved it in serious trouble. It is necessary, therefore, to prescribe the rights of the White and Black writers. The Vernacular Press Act of Lord Lytton solved this question, but the present Press Act says nothing on the point.

It is one of the special features of the British Government that its laws and regulations are all clear and accurate, but such is not the case with the Press Act.

The journal prays to the Government of Lord Hardinge to give its attention to this matter.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
June 14th, 1912.

69. The following is a full translation of a poem headed "the madman's song," which appears in the *Education Gazette* [Chinsura] of the 14th June:—

"The madman's song."

I sing with a maddened soul, I am always mad with the effusions of a mad heart. The disgrace that I bear on my forehead, the poison that burns through my heart—to whom shall I speak of them? I have none (to call my own). A weak Bengali, I am trembling with fear at a mere frown, and worn out by starvation. I have become a slave to others, I serve them every day (literally twelve months), but still, let me think, my desire has not been fulfilled. With the basket of poverty on my head, I go about from door to door; where do not I go just for a handful of food? My friends and all who are my own are insensible in sleep, we have all become emaciated for want of food. I have made slavery the chief object of my life, (but still) there has not been an end to my wailings. My life has become a burden—ah! to whom shall I speak? My defences have been taken away and I am enveloped in deep gloom. The spell of my sleep has not passed off and I remain always in idleness. I have forgotten my (past) glory, I have sold myself at the feet (of others), and I roll at their feet saying "give me the dust of (your) feet."

BIHAR BANDHU,
June 15th, 1912.

70. Drawing attention of the leaders of the Hindu community to the increase of Christians and the followers of other religions, the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 15th June calls on them to give up their old policy, and by giving education to the depressed classes, improve their condition and bring them within its fold.

Necessity of educating the lower classes of people among the Hindus.

JASOKAR,
June 15th, 1912.

71. The following is a full translation of an article under the heading, "the ruin caused by jute" which appears in the *Jasokar* [Jessore] of the 15th June:—

"The ruin caused by jute."

Agitation is now being set up in all parts of Jessore against the practice of steeping jute in rivers. Attempts are being made to bring to the notice of the Government the injury that is being done to the public owing to the rivers being contaminated in this way, but it is a great pity that the authorities are keeping silent over the matter. This is disappointing to the public. However, we hope that the Government will not tax the public patience by remaining silent any longer.

The Government have their laws for punishing the man who unjustly kills another person. But the cultivators are, for the sake of a paltry gain, contaminating rivers by steeping jute in them, and thus causing the loss of hundreds and thousands of lives. Is no one to be held in the least responsible for this state of things? The people, who are inoffensive and poor, suffer this oppression in silence and die of malaria, cholera and bloody flux. If all this be taken as their inevitable destiny, it is a different thing altogether. If, however, they are to be considered as men whose lives have any value, then the Government ought to take steps to save them from this certain death.

Almost every river in the Jessore district is gradually going from bad to worse. Good drinking water can be had nowhere, and hence cholera and malaria are making their ravages at every place. Hence we say that it is neither proper nor just for the Government to continue to be silent any longer.

Many people think that if the steeping of jute is stopped, the jute trade will be injured. But if villagers are prohibited from steeping jute in rivers, they will have to dig small tanks in their villages, and hence no loss is likely

to be caused to the jute trade. Even if some loss is caused to the jute trade at first, the rotting of jute in rivers should be stopped for the sake of saving the lives of the people. We have noticed that in many rivers the water is contaminated to such an extent that the stench which comes out makes it difficult for people to pass along the side of the rivers. All the fish in such rivers are killed, thus depriving Bengalis of one of their staple foods. Besides, the earth, with which jute has to be covered over while it is steeped in water, falls into the river and silts it up. We do not know why the Government are keeping silent, in spite of their knowing all these facts. Many people think that the Government are maintaining their silence simply because otherwise an injury will be done to trade. But considering the situation all round, and the great pain which the present state of things is causing to the public heart, it would not at all be proper for the Government to remain inactive any more.

The jute season will be on within a short time. In a few days' time jute, which fouls the drinking water in rivers and destroys human life, will be steeped in rivers. Unless the authorities direct their attention to the matter without delay, there is no hope for the people. We, therefore, earnestly request the Government to take the necessary steps and save the lives of the people.

72. In announcing the death of Mrs. Tilak, the *Mithila Mihir* [Darbhanga] of the 15th June says she had been ailing since the incarceration of her husband, and her case grew serious at the disappointment caused by Mr. Tilak's not being released at the occasion of the Delhi Durbar.

MITHILA MIHIR.
June 15th, 1912.

The paper has no doubt a heroic man like Mr. Tilak, for whom the world is kith and kin, will not be affected by the sad event.

73. Ascribing the death of Mrs. Tilak to the severe shock she received by frustration of the hope of her husband's release on the occasion of the last Delhi Durbar, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 16th June observes that, with her own sons and daughters, the entire Hindu community is lamenting the mother's death.

HITAVARTA,
June 16th, 1912.

74. The *Satya Sanatam Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 18th June writes as follows about the condolence meeting held in the College Square on the 12th instant, in honour of the late Mrs. Tilak :—

*SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA.*
June 18th, 1912.

The meeting was attended by people of all ranks and of different provinces. It was indicative of the regard the general Indian public has for Mr. Tilak. It will give, no doubt, great satisfaction to that sage to learn that the masses (leaving those who are proud of their wealth or are time-servers), whom he loves from his heart, have heartfelt affection for him.

75. By his decision to visit the Calcutta Club, which is a common association of the Indians as well as Europeans, as his first item of business on his arrival in Calcutta on the 1st July, His Excellency Lord Carmichael has, writes the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 16th June, shown the importance of unity between the Whites and Blacks, and this would, it is to be hoped, open the eyes of the sages of the Chamber of Commerce.

HITAVARTA,
June 16th, 1912.

76. Will the Government of India, asks the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 16th June, consider the views of Sir Robert Fulton, High Court judges from England, who is reported to have said in a recent speech in England, that in the Indian High Courts the judges selected from among the Indian Vakils and Barristers are competent, learned and industrious, while those appointed from among the English Barristers are good for nothing.

HITAVARTA,
June 16th, 1912.

77. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 17th June hopes the attention of the officers must have been attracted to the closing portion of the book on the trial of the Khan of Hoti Mardan, in which the Khan is alleged to have expressed his wish to leave his paternal house for some unknown place, owing to the disgrace caused by his past scandalous prosecution.

HINDI BANGAVASI
June 17th, 1912.

HINDI BANGAVASI.
June 17th, 1912.

78. Seeing that Mr. Mackenna is favourably disposed to treat the suffragette prisoners as first division prisoners in spite of the judge's awarding an exemplary punishment on them, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 17th June observes:—"Attainment of the object of punishment is of little moment as the question concerns the home people."

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
June 18th, 1912.

79. After stating the views of Sir Robert Perks and Mr. Bottomley regarding the present party Government in England, and the abuses to which it has given rise, also the opinion of the *Empire* as expressed in one of its leading articles in which it endorses the above views, the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 15th June observes:—

Both Sir Robert Perks and Mr. Bottomley are Englishmen. No one, therefore, can dare stop their mouths if they denounce Parliamentary government. The *Empire* is also conducted by an Englishman and, therefore, cannot be charged with traducing the English system of Government. We have no privilege of saying anything in this matter. We would, therefore, only say that the representative system of Government has been ousted by the strong party government. The one benefits the public, the other injures it. The blind worship of the leader in the party system lays the axe at the root of the representative system of Government, those who do not ditto the opinion of their leader are turned out of the party in a way. These are, therefore, the signs of decadence of a representative government.

URIYA PAPERS.

URIYA AND NAVASAMVAD,
June 6th, 1912.

80. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 5th June publishes a letter of the Bankipur correspondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* which gives out that a High Court is really going to be established in Bihar, and that the announcement is to be made in September next. Commenting on this letter, the editor finds fault with "Young Bihar" and observes that they are utterly incapable of perceiving the true proportion of things, and that they do not consider whether their pet scheme of a separate High Court at Bankipur will be advantageous to the people of two sub-provinces of Orissa and Chota Nagpur. In conclusion the editor prays the Government of India as follows:—

"We hope and trust that the Government of India, before committing themselves to a particular course of action in the matter of location of a separate High Court, will consult public opinion of all the sub-provinces concerned. The people of Orissa have ample faith in the sympathy and wisdom of His Excellency Lord Hardinge, and they firmly believe that he would be the last man to countenance a proposal simply at the wire-pulling of a certain section of busy-bodies in Bihar."

UTKALDIPIKA
June 8th, 1912.

81. With reference to the rumour now current in Cuttack that Law Scholarships awarded by Government to students of Orissa will no longer be tenable at the Law College at Calcutta but at the Patna Law College, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 8th June regretfully observes that, if the rumour be true, it will be a great hardship to the Orissa students, for Patna is far off and its climate is not salubrious. Moreover, it is not absolutely necessary that change of Government should involve change of the place of tenability of scholarships, which are awarded mainly for the purpose of education. It is the duty of Government to look to the health and convenience of students. The editor exhorts the public bodies of Orissa to move, in time, the Government of Bihar and Orissa in the matter.

UTKALDIPIKA.
June 8th, 1912.

82. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 8th June prays the Government of Bihar and Orissa to locate the Capital of the province at Ranchi instead of at Patna, on the ground that the climate of the latter place is insalubrious and that it is more distant from Orissa.

83. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 8th June thanks His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa for having issued instructions to his Secretaries and Heads of Departments for filling up all future vacancies by the natives of the province, unless it be really impossible to do so, and for including among the natives persons whose families might have originally belonged to other provinces but who adopted this province as their permanent domicile.

UTKALDIPIKA,
June 8th, 1912.

84. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 8th June requests the popular leaders of Orissa to move timely in the matter of praying Government for framing favourable rules for the election of members to represent Orissa in the Legislative Council of the new province, as they do in Bihar, and suggests the following for the consideration of Government :—

UTKALDIPIKA,
June 8th, 1912.

(1) Rules for election should not be the same for all the sub-provinces, for the manners, customs and laws of the different sub-provinces vary largely. If the same set of rules govern election of members for the three sub-provinces Bihar will gain at the expense of the other two.

(2) It will be well if the Government allot the number of the elected members to the sub-provinces according to the number of districts comprised in each of them.

(3) If a College of voters be constituted of people according to a minimum amount of income-tax (to be fixed by Government, of the Commissioners of Municipalities and members of District Boards, and of the Pleaders, Muktears and University degree-holders, for the selection of members for the Legislative Council from among themselves, it will be proper and good. Of course the Municipal Commissioners and District Board Members appointed by Government should be excluded from among these voters.

(4) The zamindars and rajas will have no objection, if a College of voters for the selection of members be constituted of those only amongst them who pay a minimum amount of revenue to Government (to be fixed by Government).

(5) No distinction need be made between Hindus and Muhammadans in the matter of electing members for the Council, for wherever Government has introduced such a distinction, there has arisen a discord between them, and especially such a distinction is not desirable at the present moment, when a unification of the two communities is being contemplated.

(6) Those people who have their permanent domicile in Orissa, should be regarded as its permanent residents, and when the genuine inhabitants of Orissa are now on a par with them in education and other respects, there need be made no distinction between the two classes in the matter of election of members for the Council, for any such distinction is sure to lead to discord and misunderstanding.

(7) Above all, it is necessary that the number of elected members in the Council should be more than that of members nominated by Government, for the time is ripe for the same.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 22nd June 1912.

DM

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 22nd June 1912.

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**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1912.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 48, Brahmin	1,500 to 4,000
2	"Bengalee" ...	Ditto	Do.	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	6,500 to 8,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Prish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 44, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	800 to 1,000
4*	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha...	600
5	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Kishori Mohan Banerji and H. Dutt	2,000
6	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,000 to 1,500
7	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Noreish Chandra Sarbadhikari and Prish Chandra Sarbadhikari.	1,000
8	"Musalman"	Ditto	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 1,500
9	"Reis and Rayyet"	Ditto	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 61 years	400
10	"Telegraph"	Ditto	Do.	Satyendra Kumar Bose	2,000
11	"Comrade"	Ditto	Do.	Mr. Mahomed Ali, B.A. (Oxon.), age 30 years.	2,500
12	"Herald"	Dacca	Do.	Pryo Nath Sen	...
13	"East"	Do.	Bi-weekly	.....	.....

* Has not been published for the last six months, and most probably it will not be published again.

PART II OF THE WEEKLY REPORT.

Additions to, and alterations in, the List of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st June 1912.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
New	"Worlds Messenger" ...	No. 18, Kali Prasad Chakraborty's Street.	Monthly (English.)	Raghu Probir Mitra (Hindu), age 22 years.	100 copies.
Do.	"Current Indian News" ...	No. 1-1, College Square, East.	Monthly (English.)	Monindra Nath Mitter and Brothers (Kayastha), age 32 years.	Ditto.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

989. Commenting on the situation in Persia, the *Mussalman* brings to notice that there is no conflict between Turkey and Persia as reported a short while ago; and it fervently hopes that as Persia is free from all external complications, perfect peace will be established in the country within a short time if, of course, Russia does not come forward to place difficulties in the way of the peaceful administration of the country.

MUSSELMAN,
14th June 1912.

990. "In many respects," the *Indian Mirror* writes, "the Chinese Republic would appear to be like a structure with its foundation on sand. The difficulty of making a satisfactory adjustment of affairs seems to be growing more and more. People who are near or have had an opportunity of looking behind the scenes, make no secret of their conviction that to evolve order out of chaos is almost an impossibility. The recent events in China carry an eloquent lesson for the Eastern nations generally. Had China proceeded, step by step, to bring herself into line with advanced ideals, she might have achieved her end of self-regeneration. But the course she has chosen is radically wrong. A nation is not born in a day, and when born, it can expect to live only by moral fitness."

INDIAN MIRROR,
14th June 1912.

991. With reference to the ukase ordering all Muhammadan schools in Astrakhan to close, owing to the Pan-Turkish or Pan-Islamic propaganda amongst the Tartars of south-east Russia, the *Camrade* remarks:—"The Russian bureaucracy has now frankly declared itself as the enemy of the Moslem progress. Will it succeed in suppressing a great movement for intellectual emancipation that has taken deep root amongst millions of the Mussalmans of Russia? One thing is certain. No civilised Power of Europe will dare protest against the brutal methods of the Government of the Tsar. The Russian Moslems will have to rely on their own resources in their fight against the forces of repression, tyranny and obscurantism."

CAMRADE,
15th June 1912.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

992. Complaining about the frequent cases against the police all over the Empire, especially in Bengal and the eastern districts of the province, the *Telegraph* writes:—"True, the decision in most of them is not against the police; but the very fact of their institution cannot be without its significance. The failure of the prosecutions may be due as much to want of satisfactory evidence as to a desire on the part of the trying Magistrate to stretch a point a little to shield the accused policemen. Neither of these alternative suggestions is complimentary to either the police or the executive. There may, of course, be a third explanation,—we mean a sudden and unaccountable temerity on the part of the public to concoct cases to bring the police into discredit. But we must admit that we are not very much struck by this explanation, and this for the very simple reason that the Indians have not only a dread of the police and their power for mischief, but are too easy-going to like undertaking avoidable worry, trouble and expense in starting prosecutions without very tangible reasons therefor. Then, again, they know very well that they lay themselves open to prosecutions if they fail to prove their cases. It is not, therefore, reasonable to suppose that the people who are making allegations or instituting cases against the police are doing so maliciously and groundlessly. We must thus fall back on the two original alternatives; and hence we invite the close and earnest attention of the responsible rulers to these cases, as also to the failure of the prosecutions. It is a matter in which the prestige and reputation of the Government are intimately bound up."

TELEGRAPH,
15th June 1912.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

INDIAN MIRROR,
10th June 1912.

993. With regard to the rumour that the Government of India have informed the Local Government that they consider that a High Court should be established at Bihar,

High Court for Bihar.

the *Indian Mirror* declares that the proposal does not affect the new Province alone, and that the Government of Bengal and His Lordship the Chief Justice are in the best position to advise the Government of India. The public will thank the Government of India to make a formal and definite pronouncement upon the subject. The question of dismemberment or weakening of the Calcutta High Court is one which the people of these provinces cannot treat with indifference. There may be good grounds for giving the new Province a High Court of its own, but there are equally good grounds for preserving intact the present High Court at Calcutta. It would be interesting to know how the Government of India have weighed the various factors. The journal fears that their consideration of the question, like that of the Dacca University Scheme, is based on one-sided reasoning. The public bodies have had no opportunity of discussing the subject. The removal of the capital and the establishment of a separate University at Dacca, have already caused a considerable amount of heart-burning and discontent among the different sections of the community, and, if on the top of this, it is sought to weaken the High Court, Lord Hardinge will have to prepare himself for a good deal of criticism and agitation.

BENGALIAN,
10th June 1912.

994. Commenting on the High Court at Patna, the *Bengalee* says that it is concerned about the quality of the justice that will be administered by the new High Court.

Ibid.

Upon the sound and efficient administration of justice depends in a large measure the happiness of the people and their contentment with the order of things under which they live. The quality of justice administered in any country and among any community is determined very considerably by their environments; and it must be admitted that the environments of Calcutta, the public opinion of the capital of Bengal, the temper, the tone and the culture of the people, constitute one of the strongest safeguards for the proper and sound administration of justice. It will be sometime—and it is not the fault of the people—before this state of things is attained in the capital of the new Province; and the journal fears there must be a deterioration of the quality of the justice that may be administered in the new Province for some time to come.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
20th June 1912.

995. Reviewing the opinion of the Anglo-Indian newspapers on the Bihar High Court, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks:—“If the Calcutta High Court is a necessity

Ibid.

to the children of the soil, it is a greater necessity to the Europeans residing in this country. They cannot thus afford to see the position of this palladium of liberty lowered in any way; and there is no doubt that the existing High Court will lose its prestige and status if it is divided into two. If the Chamber of Commerce realised this fact vividly in 1905, we do not know why should they not realise it at the present moment. It goes without saying that if the European community take the initiative in the matter, the people of entire Bengal will heartily join with them. The co-operation of the Chota Nagpurians as well as that of a large section of the Uriya and even the Biharis may also be expected.”

(c)—Jails.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
10th June 1912.

996. Commenting on Sir Louis Dane's treatment of juvenile offenders, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that he is not only for punishing more rigorously the juvenile

Juvenile offenders.

offenders, but also those judicial officers in his province who treat them humanely and leniently. This is nothing short of interfering with the judicial independence of the magistrates who are called upon to try juvenile offenders. The journal has been crying itself hoarse against the interference exercised by the District Magistrates over their subordinate magistracy. What can be said when the head of the province himself, instead of putting down this growing evil on the part of his subordinates, preaches it before the whole world?

(d)—Education.

997. "A," writing to the *Bengalee*, says that it was formerly usual with Inspectors of Schools to select text books for the upper primary and middle vernacular scholarship examinations for their respective divisions. Owing to the abuse of this power, the Inspectors were relieved of the duty, and the Director of Public Instruction used to select the text-books on English and Bengali literature, and the teachers were free to select the text-books on Mathematics, History, and Geography from a list approved by the Central Text Book Committee. This arrangement gave every satisfaction to the public. The Inspectors have again from this year been invested with the power of selecting all text-books, thus interfering with the discretion hitherto used by the teachers. The most objectionable feature of the recent orders lies in the Inspectors being reinvested with a power which they have been found to abuse more than once. The correspondent suggests that their power should extend only so far as the selection of text-books on literature is concerned, and that teachers should be restored their power of selecting text-books on Mathematics, History, Geography and other subjects from the list published by the Text Book Committee.

Selection of text-books,

BENGALIEE,
14th June 1912.

998. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* fails to see how Inspectors of Schools could be permitted to select text-books, which are written in a vernacular of which they are perfectly ignorant, and remarks,—“Just fancy the grotesqueness and the unnaturalness of the arrangement,—a European, perhaps a raw officer just arrived from England, selecting text-books in the vernacular of the Bengali or Hindi students! And by whom are some of these text-books composed? Why, by no less Pandits than Messrs. Macmillan & Co.? Accordingly, it is difficult sometimes to make out whether the language is Bengali or Hebrew, or Esperanto. So, it is absurdity and unnaturalness all along the line. What strikes us most is that the authorities, having once seen through the unnaturalness and mischievousness of the arrangement and corrected it, should again be disposed to revert to their old error.”

Ibid.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
14th June 1912.

999. The claim of the Muhammadans of Bengal to proper educational facilities, asserts the *Mussalman*, has met with very scanty recognition at the hands of the Government, although the demand on the part of its co-religionists is more or less persistent. The community ought to get a share of the educational grants proportionate to the revenue which it pays to the public exchequer, but unfortunately the authorities have not yet shown any inclination to recognise this legitimate claim of the Muhammadans. The journal does not know how long the Government of Bengal will continue this injustice to its community. It thinks their demand should be louder and more persistent, otherwise it will not be possible for the community even to get justice from the Government.

The Government and Muhammadan education.

MUSSALMAN,
14th June 1912.

1000. "An Observer," Chinsura, in a letter to the *Bengalee*, brings to notice the limited number of students now admitted to the College at Hooghly. A large number of applicants have to be refused admission every year. He suggests that Government should raise the staff of mufassil Colleges, so that a larger number of students may be admitted.

The Hooghly College.

BENGALIEE,
15th June 1912.

1001. Referring to the suggestion that the new University should be an industrial one, the *Herald* has no hesitation in saying that this proposal, modified in some respects, would be most acceptable to the people. The journal proposes that the branches of learning chosen for the new University should be such as would make its students best able to earn the means of their livelihood. The purpose would undoubtedly be served by selecting such branches of learning for which there is demand in India. Among these, agriculture occupies the most important position. In this country there is not a greater need than training some of our young men in improved scientific methods of agriculture. Another striking advantage of agriculture is the ease with which one can secure an opening in that line. In this country, especially in Eastern Bengal, there is

The Dacca University.

HERALD,
16th June 1912.

enough of land and to spare. Nowhere in Bengal is irrigation difficult. The two principal requisites of agriculture being thus easily available, there is only one more factor, namely, labour, which too is not hard to obtain. The adoption of engineering is as urgently necessary. Only the mechanical branch would not again meet the full requirements. Civil, mechanical, and all other branches should be taught, for there is opening in India—which are the only ones already existing—in every one of its branches. Moreover, it would not be possible to utilise the capabilities of all the industrially-minded young men of Dacca, if agriculture was to form the only subject of study in the new University.

BENGALUR.
30th June 1912.

1002. On the same subject, the *Bengalee* urges that as the new University will partake more of the nature of an experiment, it is essential that the jurisdiction of the Calcutta

The Dacca University. University should not be altogether withdrawn from Dacca. It, therefore, suggests that at least one college and a few boys' schools at Dacca should be kept out of the new University for the benefit of those who may elect to hold by the "old" system. If there be any technical difficulty it should be removed. But it hopes there will be no such Chinese wall of restriction, and that the whole Municipal area of Dacca will not be comprised within the scope of the University.

BENGALUR.
16th June 1912.

1003. "N. Mitra," in a letter to the *Bengalee*, says that the public are by no means satisfied with the way in which applications of candidates for admission into the Presidency

The Presidency College. College are dealt with these two or three years. It is hard to know whether the Steward or the Principal or anybody else is the proper authority to dispose of admission cases. Nor are the public at large aware whether high marks, secured in the examinations passed, connections with Rajas and high officials, or with the officers of the Education Department, recommendations from influential persons, or any other weighty considerations, influence "the Principal's judgment of the best interests of the College." The perverted public of this country cannot help indulging in whispers and winks and saying that admission questions are decided in a most unsatisfactory manner in the Presidency College of Calcutta.

BENGALUR.
29th June 1912.

1004. In the course of an article on the "Dacca Students and the new College sessions," the *Bengalee* writes:—"In some of the preceding years, students hailing from Eastern Bengal were not taken in without demer in certain institutions here, it being broadly hinted that they would do well to go back to the Colleges of their own province. We are glad to learn that this year no such parochialism will govern the admittance of boys from East Bengal into the Calcutta Colleges, who will be taken in without any restriction, subject only to the primary consideration of space. We should like all the same to impress on the authorities of the Calcutta Colleges the necessity of treating the cases of Dacca applicants with the consideration they deserve."

(c)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

HERALD.
16th June 1912.

1005. The *Herald* is strongly opposed to both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Dacca Municipality being

Dacca Municipality. Muhammadaus. It affirms that the action of the Government in this matter will be watched with keen interest; for the election of the Municipal heads will require confirmation at their hands. In fairness and from their declared policy, the Government is pledged to remove this anomaly of representation according to numerical strength which, however, the better mind of the country never sanctions. In addition it would also be of interest to the public to know if the Government are moved to enquire into and remedy the causes which could bring about this anomaly.

BENGALUR.
16th June 1912.

1006. The *Bengalee* writes:—"We are on the eve of an era of quiet reconstruction which will strengthen and accentuate the beneficent influences which have been created by the Royal visit and the great boon of the modification of the partition; and one of the first measures needed is to heal an old, festering sore, a legacy of the Curzonian régime, which has created

The reconstitution of the Corporation.

grave discontent and has proved a fruitful source of irritation. The officialization of the Corporation has impaired its efficiency, and has at the same time alienated the sympathies of the great bulk of the rate-payers from the institution which governs their Municipal affairs. All this has to be changed, and the old normal relations between the rate-payers and the Corporation have to be re-established."

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

1007. "A Faridpuree," in a letter to the *Bengalee*, writes that the despatches, announcements and speeches of Government, published during the last few months, have made it clear that more attention will now be paid by Government to the development of the waterways of Eastern Bengal. In view of these changes and developments, the correspondent requests the District Board of Faridpur to take the initiative in the matter of opening a light railway from Faridpur to Boalmari, as such a line would surely facilitate communication and give an impetus to commerce.

BENGAL
14th June 1912.

1008. "P. C. Chattopadhyay," M.A., M.S.C.I. (London), complains in the *Bengalee*, against two or three Eurasians with two ladies entering at Adra and occupying the inter-class compartment reserved for females which was empty at the time. The guard was informed of the fact, but he did not appear to take any notice of the matter. No notice was taken of it even at Kharagpur, and at least one Muhammadan gentleman was prevented from placing his family in that compartment. The Railway authorities are requested to enquire into the case and to prevent such occurrences in future.

BENGAL
18th June 1912.

1009. In a letter to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, Chaudhury Hardeo Prasad, banker and zamindar, Patna, complains against the worry and trouble he had to undergo owing to the inattentiveness on the part of one of the railway assistants. He arrived at Khusrupur station just as the train reached the platform. As there was nobody in the ticket office he was advised by the station-master to inform the guard and enter the train. When he got down at Gulzarbagh the guard refused to give him a certificate, and he was forced in consequence to pay fare and excess fare from Mokameh. On writing to the District Traffic Manager the sum due to him was refunded. The station-master, who was not to blame, has been suitably dealt with, while the guard has got off scott free.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
18th June 1912.

1010. In a letter to the *Bengalee*, "X" brings to notice the conduct of about eight soldiers who rushed into a female compartment at Chandernagore, regardless of the vehement protests of the station staff. There was a Bengali lady and her two children in the compartment, and it was with great difficulty that she was taken out of the carriage through the window. In consequence of the uproar the train was detained for about a quarter of an hour. It is requested that a thorough enquiry be held in the matter, and that the culprits be brought to justice.

BENGAL
19th June 1912.

1011. On the same subject, the *Bengalee* remarks:—"It is time that the Railway authorities adopted necessary measures of protection. It is to be borne in mind that Indian women now-a-days often travel by themselves in female compartments in the firm confidence that protection would be afforded to them by the Government and the Railway authorities. It would be a deplorable thing if this faith were shaken. We shudder to think what would have been the fate of the unfortunate Bengali lady and her children if some patriotic Bengalis had not rescued them from their perilous position. We should like to know if the station-master took any steps to secure the arrest of the offending soldiers by wiring to Serampore or elsewhere. We should like further to know what steps the Railway authorities have since taken for the protection of female passengers against rowdyism of this kind. The public cannot allow an incident of this nature to pass by without insisting upon the strongest measures being taken for the protection of female railway passengers."

BENGAL
20th June 1912.

BENGALUR,
19th June 1912.

1012. The *Bengalee* publishes a letter of a "Traveller," in which he requests the Railway authorities to change the timings of the Hooghly-Katwa line; owing to the present timings, clerks are put to great inconvenience. It is extremely necessary that the Monday train should be timed to arrive at Howrah by 9-40 (Calcutta time) at the most, so that people can attend office at 10-10. Surely everyone knows how the poor clerks are subjected to fine and other punishments in case they are late in attendance, and things are even worse in certain offices which impose a fine of half-a-day's pay if the clerks are late on Monday.

(h)—General.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
14th June 1912.

1013. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, referring to the case of Miss Malicka, writes:—No sooner was the news wired to England, than the whole nation rose as one man against this so-called outrage on British sentiment, and did not eat or sleep well before they succeeded in having the sentence, reversed. But what do we find to be the case when the sufferer happens to be an Indian? Take first of all the case of the Indians abroad. Thousands of peaceful Indians (many of them educated and respectable) are treated like brutes, special taxes levied on them, their entry into cities or portions of cities forbidden under the severest and most degrading penalties, rigorous laws and bye-laws passed which have the effect of separating husbands from wives, children from parents and perpetrating other inhumanities, and for whom the Government of India themselves expressed their sympathy. Then, as to the Indians at Home, we can point out instances where scores of respectable and educated Indians have been sufferers in various ways—sometimes they have been punished practically without a trial, or have received ferocious sentences for light offences. And yet barring a few questions in Parliament or a few articles in the liberal Press, nothing has been done for them by the people of England. We think however, Englishmen, as a rule, possess one conscience. It is, however, circumstances which make them act in two different ways."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
15th June 1912.

1014. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes "that it cannot be denied that our legal systems have grave defects, such as delays, ruinous cost to litigants, etc. The remedy lies in the restoration of the simple and excellent panchayet system. It is then and then alone that we can expect to get justice at once cheap, popular as well as expeditious. To ignore this simple but effective remedy and confine all criticisms to the so-called political bias of the English Judges or the prolixity of the Indian Judges is to draw so many red herrings across the path of the really needed reform."

BENGALUR,
15th June 1912.

1015. The *Bengalee* draws attention to the fact that the Munsiffs are a discontented body, and that this discontent has its basis in substantial grievances. The pay that they draw is inadequate, while their responsibilities are heavy. And to make things worse, they are overworked. Overwork must in the long run mean bad work, and discontent among workers must mean inefficiency. The journal does not know why the authorities are blind to such obvious considerations.

BENGALUR,
16th June 1912.

1016. In the opinion of the *Bengalee*, the honour conferred upon Dr. P. C. Roy is not an adequate recognition of Dr. Roy's sterling merit. If the authorities can recognise Dr. Roy's merit by conferring on him a C. I. E., why should they not recognise it more directly and more fittingly by promoting him to the Indian Educational Service? Let it be noted that the promotion would mean little or nothing to Dr. Roy personally. Those who have been pressing his claims upon the attention of the Government are only anxious that the claims of Indian merit should not be ignored or unjustly treated, and that the equality of the Indians should be recognised in the matter of appointments to the public service. It is, in fact, against the colour bar that they have been protesting.

1017. With reference to the statement made by Mr. Montague that the additional posts of Factory Inspectors will be given mainly to Europeans since the greater majority of managers and assistants in Indian factories were Europeans, the *Bengalee* urges, that in any case the statement that "it is inevitable that Inspectors would be mainly, if not wholly, chosen from Europeans" would be deplored by the Indian community. Why should a rule of his kind be laid down in regard to any class of appointments? The question is not whether the majority of managers and assistants are Europeans, but whether Indians are not available who, by training and character, are fitted for the duties of Factory Inspectors. And this question can be answered in only one way.

BENGALIAN.
16th June 1912.

1018. With reference to the removal of pictures from Government House, the *Bengalee* brings to notice that Lord Curzon, secured a large number of fine pictures from noblemen in Bengal and elsewhere, with a view to their eventual location in the Victoria Memorial Hall, and one of the conditions on which their possessors consented to part with these rare and valuable specimens of art was that a good many of the pictures which adorned the walls of Government House would likewise be removed to the same hall. Does not the action of the Government in taking away all the pictures from Government House, in the circumstances, practically amount to a breach of promise? If the Government of India will not sent back at least some of their pictures, then it is their clear duty to give those, from whom Lord Curzon obtained pictures on the terms above referred to, an option to take back their pictures if they like. The matter is exciting considerable interest in the Bengali community.

BENGALIAN.
16th June 1912.

1019. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika's* own correspondent, at Bogra, complains that the first Munsiff is at loggerheads with the local bar. He accuses him of depriving pleaders of lights and fans when they are conducting cases in his Court, and hopes that notice will be taken by the authorities.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
16th June 1912.

1020. With reference to Government having conferred the title of Baidyaratna this year, the *Bengalee* complains that it is a matter of encroachment upon the prerogatives of the Ayurvedic professors who frequently bestowed this title upon distinguished *alumni*: "It is a new departure which the Government has made and which we can only hope it will abandon. There were no *Mahamahopadhyas* created in Bengal this year, but we learn that the recipients of the new title will rank along with *Mahamahopadhyas* and will be below Rajas and above Dewan Bahadurs. However, that may be, it is clear that the title has given no satisfaction and the best way to get out of the difficulty would be to abandon it altogether and to create the recipients *Mahamahopadhyas* when the next Honours List is published."

BENGALIAN.
16th June 1912.

1021. A Darjeeling correspondent, writes as follows to the *Bengalee*:—"I notice that Chandmari (the Indian section of the town), is outside the bounds for European soldiers. But now a new road has been opened by the installation of the Ropeway Power station and European soldiers are said to frequent this road causing much annoyance to the public. The notice board preventing soldiers proceeding beyond a certain point should be removed a few feet above its present situation so as to bring the new road within its scope."

BENGALIAN.
19th June 1912.

1022. With reference to the treatment of Babu Sasindra Chandra and a deputation of local pleaders and muktears who made certain allegations against Mr. Gordon, in an inquiry held by the Commissioner, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"The treatment accorded to Babu Sasindra Chandra shows a frame of mind which is far from judicial. The treatment of the members of the deputation was even worse. They were not even allowed chairs to sit on! No good object can be served by it. One sees in it only an illustration of the demoralizing effect which the possession of unlimited power produces upon its possessor. We trust Babu Sasindra will send a full account of his interview with the Commissioner to the Hon'ble Chief Commissioner for his information."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
19th June 1912.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
19th June 1912.

1023. In commenting on an advertisement in some Anglo-Indian papers that an examination is to be held in Dacca and Gauhati for appointments as probationers for the

The Telegraph Department.

Signalling Branch of the Telegraph Department in the Eastern Bengal and Assam Circle and that only Europeans and Eurasians need apply, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* wishes to know why this restriction has been made: "Is it because it is feared that, if the Bengali youths are allowed to appear in the examination, the European or Eurasian candidates will have no chance to compete with them? And yet Lord Curzon talked of 'unparalleled liberality' of the Government towards the Indians so far as their admission into the public service is concerned."

HINDOO PATRIOT,
19th June 1912.

1024. "It would appear," writes the *Hindoo Patriot*, "that a sort of sectarian spirit still weighs heavily with the communities, and in these days of enlightenment, class

Sectarian India.

still wages war against class to the detriment of the common weal. Instead of taking a broad survey of the national affairs of India, there is, on the contrary, a disposition on the part of too many to narrow the outlook to what concerns themselves and their particular party. Whether it is a new High Court or a new University that the Government would like to see established in order to supply the growing wants of the people in the country, there are not wanting declaimers and agitators from all parts ready to throw cold water upon the benevolent proposals of the authorities. The political atmosphere, however, is still slightly clouded, passing clouds they may be called, and conjured up to a very considerable extent by fractions of the population themselves. A spirit of criticism, intense, acute and rather exasperating to the peaceful citizen, not inclined to suspect the Government of ulterior motives in its policy has taken possession of a good few, who would paint the condition of the country in somewhat sombre colours. Some of these pessimists, desponders and doubters are apparently in need of some more enlightenment, or at least they may be asked to take a more hopeful and cheerful view of the present situation."

BENGALUR,
20th June 1912.

1025. "A well-wisher to the Government" writing to the *Bengalee* regarding the Nicholson Committee, says—"It is well

The Nicholson Committee.

known that the immediate predecessor of the Supply and Transport Corps, the Commissariat Department, was far too economic in its administration; and it may be pertinent to enquire to what extent the multiplication of the details and consequently the cost thereof, which has to be borne by the public exchequer has helped towards the better efficiency of the 'Corps.' It is a significant fact that a Department which used to work most efficiently has been split into three distinct services, viz., the Supply, the Transport, and the Military Grass Farms which, more or less, working independently of each other, have to be maintained independently as well. And yet this is not all. The cost of their 'up-keep' has increased enormously. Such being the state of affairs in general, it is hoped that the Nicholson Committee will be pleased to take into consideration the comparative cost of the administration of both the old and newly-organised services and see for themselves whether the object for which so expensive a change was brought about has been realised. It is a matter for regret that while the cost is multiplied on the one hand through the introduction of highly-paid European officers, several of whom have found their situations in the replacement of a single Indian storekeeper—the Government does not find it convenient to better the prospects of the poor Supply Agents."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
20th June 1912.

1026. With reference to the startling remarks made by Sir Robert

Sir Robert Fulton's latest utterances.

Fulton on the defects of the legal systems of England, India, and America, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"No one who has had an opportunity of studying legal systems in our country will, of course, be bold enough to say that the trials in our Courts are perfect patterns of expeditiousness. But it is quite a notorious fact that one of the standing complaints against the administration of justice in the mufassil courts is that some judges have a tendency to sacrifice justice to expeditiousness,—in other words—the file-clearing tendency, as is rightly pointed out by our correspondent. Now, this is a state of things which is as much to be deplored as condemned. If, after all, the enormous expense which the law courts and judicial administration entail, people only get expeditious file-clearing instead of justice for all their trouble, harassment and expense, well

may they exclaim, 'Save us from our law courts and the advocates of expeditiousness!' As we have already observed, the fault lies elsewhere, in the system, in the cumbrous and artificial forms of procedure, in the want of training on the part of the judicial officers, and so forth. Just fancy what would be the result if the Judges of the highest Court of Appeal in the land, when hearing, say, a murder case involving a question of life and death to one or more of His Majesty's subjects, were to get fidgetty over the supposed sacrifice of 'expeditiousness' which a patient hearing of the case would entail. The very idea is preposterous."

III.—LEGISLATION.

1027. In connection with the revision of the Council regulations, the *Bengalee* urges that it cannot but express its profound surprise that the public should not have been consulted in the matter of the revision of the regulations. It is a matter which concerns the public far more than the officials; and in any case the public are entitled to a voice in all such matters. The great mistake committed by the authors of the regulations was that they attached little or no importance to public opinion. It would be a very deplorable thing if this mistake were repeated in any province now that the regulations are being revised.

BENGALÉE,
16th June 1912.

1028. The *Bengalee* advocates an increase on the number of members of Legislative Councils and deplors that such a step has not yet been proposed in the House of Commons. What is of the utmost importance, it repeats, is that the educated community should be adequately represented on the Councils, and that community cannot be properly represented unless the Councils are enlarged. It earnestly appeals to the Government of India to look at the question from this point of view and to increase the number of members of the Councils generally, and of the Bengal Council in particular.

BENGALÉE,
17th June 1912.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

1029. The *Indian Empire* is very hostile to the practice of levying benevolences from Indian Chiefs and Princes, who, the paper asserts, do so merely through fear of being looked upon with disfavour by the officials interested. It cannot be denied that in almost every Native Indian State, there is ample room for internal improvement and large sums may be profitably spent on public works, schools and hospitals. In many States, roads and canals are badly wanted. But while these are neglected, our Princes are perpetually pestered for subscriptions for all sorts of works in which they are but remotely interested. Of course, to them, this interminable process of parting of coins, is anything but agreeable. It is to be earnestly hoped that the timely warning raised by our English contemporary will not fail to have the desired effect in England. We trust the time has come for a strict rule prohibiting it altogether.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
18th June 1912.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1030. In the course of an article on the Indian National Congress, the *Bengalee* declares:—"If the Congress is to be a success, it is of the first importance that any cause for misunderstanding that may exist between one section of the community and another in Bihar should be promptly removed. We have already appealed to both sections of the community in Bihar to sink minor differences, whatever they may be, and to join hands in this matter. The success of the Congress is a great object and all great objects are worth a lot of sacrifice. If the Bengali community in Bihar feel—whether rightly or wrongly does not matter—that they have been neglected, it is undoubtedly the duty of the organisers to take steps to remove this feeling."

BENGALÉE,
14th June 1912.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
18th June 1912.

1031. Commenting on the status of Indians, the *Indian Empire* writes:—

The status of an Indian.

“What is the legal position of a native of India, in the eyes of the law of the land? His status is on level with that of a European vagrant jail-bird! If a European is found vagrant and declared so by a competent court, he is sent to the workhouse. If he is found an incorrigible vagrant on repeated times, he is ordered to be deported from India. If he is found to have stealthily made his entrance, in defiance of such order, he will lose his birthright as a British-born subject, and will be degraded to the level of a native!! You may be a Maharaja, a Nawab, a Prince, still your legal status is not superior to a European vagrant jail-bird. Forsooth, a Maharaja among *pariahs*, a Nawab among slaves, a Prince among degraded!

“Take note, please, the proud descendants of Valmiki, Vyas, and Vikramaditya and sons of ancient Rishis that your position legally is far inferior to, and worse than Maltese, Hottentots, Maoris, American Indians, many East Indians, and even the sons of lascars born in England of Indian parentage, without the slightest tinge of English blood flowing in their veins!”

J. S. WILSON,

Spec. Asst. to the Deputy Insp.-Genl. of Police.

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPT.,
9, ELYSIUM ROW,

The 19th June 1912.